

WOMEN PROTEST
CODE NAPOLEON
AT PARIS PARLEYInternational Women's Suffrage Alliance Continues
Labors in French CapitalSENATE RECEIVES
SEVERAL DELEGATESMrs. Corbett Ashby of England Is Only Nominee for the
Presidency of Alliance

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 3.—With an appeal to the French Senate to give the suffrage to French women and a protest to the entire French nation against the Code Napoleon, the International Women's Suffrage Alliance interrupted its triennial convention for a day at Fontainebleau. German, Japanese, Egyptian, Indian, Scandinavian and other women of the 40 countries represented built up international friendships in the old just rendezvous at the Chateaux, had luncheon in the Palace, and were received by the Municipality of Fontainebleau. A day in the castle so intimately connected with Napoleonic history followed an evening meeting devoted to protest the Code Napoleon, the basis of the civil laws of the Latin countries.

With Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, "Advocate of the Court," presiding, speakers of 10 countries asserted that the laws based on the code were most unfair to women. Unmarried women had the same rights as men, they said, but married women were children.

Senate Receives Delegates

A dozen women members of Parliament were received by the French Senate to present the Congress's resolution calling upon all governments and parliaments to give this measure of justice and equality, which had proved beneficial in every country which had already extended votes to women.

One entire session of the congress was given over to the discussion by unfranchised women of various methods to gain the vote. Because a large number of countries had already given the vote and the women there were working in good citizenship, the organization in the future will be known as the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. A proposal of Belgium to change the object of the alliance to work for suffrage and equal opportunities "so far as the welfare of the family and the community permits" laid on the table, on a technical objection, was received too late for consideration after it had been labeled by Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, England, as "reactionary."

Board's Number Increased

The Congress voted to permit the payment of dues by countries with a declining exchange on a sliding basis and it was decided to increase the international board from 11 to 21, which will choose seven of its members to act as an executive committee.

In spite of the objection of Miss Martha Mundt, Switzerland, delegate from the International Labor Bureau, the congress voted to call upon the bureau to make an investigation into so-called industrial diseases with a view of recommending measures to safeguard all workers, irrespective of sex. The Bureau is already doing this for women, Miss Mundt pointed out, and she argued on the impossibility of taking steps soon for men workers.

"If the work is actually dangerous, no human being should undertake it," stated Miss Frances Sterling, England, to which Miss Mundt replied that the ideal was too sweeping, but a start could be made by protecting women and children.

Nominee for President

Mrs. Corbett Ashby is the only nominee for president and will again head the Alliance. Resolutions condemning the industrial conventions framed at Washington and Geneva in 1916 and 1921 to protect women industrial workers, and a resolution asking for future labor regulations to be based on occupation instead of sex were sent back to the committee for re-wording. The resolution could be called up again, said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, "if time permitted," but Miss Helen Fraser, England, chairman of the meeting, said at the close of the meeting that it was quite likely that the resolution would remain in oblivion, after causing one of the keenest struggles in the history of the organization. The opponents to restrictive legislation for women are likely to have a lobbyist at all future international meetings, according to plans made at a meeting of the Open Door Council attended by representatives of 14 nations here for congress.

Significant Moment

Miss Crystal McMillan, England, presided at the meeting and women of various countries announced their willingness to form national committees to co-operate with the council.

This was a most significant moment in the women's movement, the debate on protective legislation showing that former suffragists were divided as social reformers and feminists. Lady Rhonda, England, declared at a luncheon to the opponents of protective legislation in honor of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, head of the National Woman's Party of the United States. "There are those who wish to move swiftly and those who wish to move slowly, while these two sets of people must stand shoulder to shoulder, for many purposes it is better they should not be mistaken for each other," Lady Rhonda said.

Over \$5000 was raised for the

Looks Like a "Big"
Watermelon Season

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 3

MORE watermelons are expected this season than ever before known in the United States except once. The Government Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today that the peak of the movement will be reached within the next few weeks. Biggest increases are looked for from Georgia, 25 per cent as compared with last year. Down in Texas, a state which takes rank second only to Georgia as the champion watermelon producer, the eastern sections may double the 1925 output. Apparently a ripe red watermelon crop having a farm value of more than \$12,000,000 is in sight.

BRITAIN BALKS
AT VERDICT OF
EGYPTIAN COURTAcquittal of Four Accused
in Political Crimes Trial
Moves Judge to Resign

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Egypt, June 3.—"Very grave" is the official description of the situation here, as a result of the resignation of Judge Kershaw, British president of the Cairo Assize Court, which gave a decision acquitting all except one of the accused in the recent political crimes trial. Judge Kershaw declared that the verdict was in the case of the four accused, contrary to the weight of evidence that in his opinion it constituted a gross miscarriage of justice.

It is announced that as a result the British Government has sent to the Egyptian Government a note saying that, having been informed of Judge Kershaw's action, Great Britain reserves judgment respecting the verdict, meanwhile declining to accept it as proof of the innocence of the four individuals concerned, and finally that it reserves full liberty to take such steps as the future may show to be necessary in order to fulfill Britain's obligations to insure the safety of foreigners in this country.

Doubts About Native Courts

This remarkable step is held to indicate that not only does Downing Street question the good faith of Judge Kershaw's two Egyptian colleagues on the recent trial but also has grave doubts that the native courts will administer impartial justice to British subjects and foreigners, especially when political interest is involved.

A somewhat similar situation arose 20 years ago when a court composed of two Egyptian judges and one British judge acquitted a prominent political figure accused of theft and as a sequel the British judge made a strong protest to the Residency, then occupied by Lord Cromer, who in consequence insisted upon the appointment to the native bench of four additional foreign judges.

May Demand Promises

Locally there is a disposition to pay most attention to the political implications of Judge Kershaw's resignation, and the note is taken as meaning that Britain definitely and finally refuses to tolerate another government with Zaghul Pasha as Premier.

Last Sunday's conversation between Lord Lloyd and Zaghul Pasha, of which details are gradually becoming public, disclosed little hope of an agreement, for it is reported that to Lord Lloyd's request for assurances against a repetition of his anti-British policy in 1924 Zaghul merely replied that he must leave everything in the hands of Parliament and could not guarantee its attitude, and similarly where the recently concluded Italo-Egyptian agreement regarding Jarabub was concerned. As previously indicated the position, on conclusion of that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Larger Service to Music
Sought by Ethel LeginskaPianist Leaving Concert Platform With Hope of
Broader Accomplishment as Civic Director
—Finds Solo Work Aid to Progress

Throughout the lively discussion occasioned by the proposal of Ethel Leginska to withdraw from the concert stage and to concentrate upon composing and the conducting of a symphony orchestra, the possibility of finding new horizons of service, has remained surprisingly uncanvassed. She looks upon concert playing as having marked an intermediate period in her development. It marked primarily selfish attainment. Many people experienced intense curiosity with learning that Leginska had chosen a small house on a



PIANIST AND ORCHESTRA LEADER IN HER GARDEN

LOWELL HIGH BAND
OFF FOR HONORS IN
NATIONAL CONTESTBoys Themselves Raise Funds
Necessary to Take Them
to Fostoria, Ohio

LOWELL, Mass., June 3 (Special)

A great crowd gave the boys of the Lowell High School band a fine send-off today when they left for Fostoria, Ohio, to compete in the National Music Festival with other bands for national honors. The local musical organization won the first prize in the recent New England contest and received an invitation to compete in the national event in

When the invitation was received the outlook was dubious for the boys to make the journey because the expense would amount to \$4000. During the past few days by energetic work and arousing the community to interest in the project the boys succeeded in the short time allowed in raising the money necessary to pay the expense. The goal was reached last night and all doubts about the trip being taken were dispelled.

Not only did the boys earn the trip themselves, but the city is practically amazed at the energy and pluck they displayed in tackling a proposition which it did not seem could be accomplished. When it became apparent that most of the money would be raised, some of the citizens who became interested agreed to underwrite the remainder if there should be a deficit, but the boys would not stop at this, and were determined to raise the whole amount.

The Rotary Club took up a collection amounting to \$125; the Lions' Club gave a substantial amount; the Elks contributed \$100, although some of the individual members had given \$50. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers sent \$25 from Washington, D. C., and praised the work of the band on Memorial Day. Teachers in the Lowell High School gave \$125 and the janitors gave \$50.

The band left Lowell this morning and will arrive in Fostoria Friday afternoon. The contest will be on Saturday. The school board has sanctioned the trip and the boys were accompanied by proper official supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS CONCLAVE

BALTIMORE, June 3 (P)—San Francisco has been selected as the site of the one hundred and thirty-ninth Presbyterian General Assembly next year on the domination of the Rev. Mark Matthews of Seattle, who yielded in favor of San Francisco instead of his own city in the interest of "harmony on the Pacific coast."

Committees are to report Friday

Law Reform to Meet Modern
Needs, Is Dean Pound's Plea

Harvard Clubs' Convention Draws Many Graduates—Noted Educators on Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 3.—Harvard graduates of many classes have gathered here from Boston, New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and many other cities to participate in the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, June 3 to 5.

Joseph L. Valentine, chairman of the general committee, announced that his will be the largest convention in the history of the organization of 119 clubs—with exception of those held in Boston and New York. It is the fourth at which the Harvard Club of Chicago has been host, others having been held here in 1914, 1906, and 1889.

The first day's program is devoted entirely to graduate schools. A group luncheon was arranged for the law school, at which Dean Roscoe Pound, Prof. Austin W. Scott, and Prof. Samuel Williston were speakers. Prof. William J. Cunningham was the speaker before the business school luncheon group. Clifford H. Moore, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, and Henry W. Holmes, dean of the graduate school of education, were speakers at the luncheon for the graduate school of education.

Dean Hector J. Hughes was speaker at the engineering school meeting and Dean George H. Edgell spoke at the luncheon of the school of architecture.

Business Meeting Planned

The graduate school banquet is scheduled for the evening of the first day. Business of the convention is to begin Friday with the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the Drake Hotel, business sessions having been planned for the entire day.

The annual field day has been planned for Saturday, with a parade, steamship journey to view Chicago's ever-changing skyline, motor trip to the home of an alumnus, Hathaway Watson, in Winnetka, a suburban outdoor buffet luncheon on Mr. Watson's spacious and picturesque estate, a motor drive back to Chicago, and dinner and entertainment. It has been announced to delegates that there would be no speeches at this dinner, but that a "commodious room in the basement has been set aside for anyone wishing to make a serious address."

Committees are to report Friday

UNITED STATES
AGAIN WINNER OF
THE WALKER CUPAmericans Defend Trophy
by Narrow Margin of
One Point

WALKER CUP GOLF SINGLES

Robert T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated Cyril J. H. Tolley, Great Britain, 12 and 11.
Watts Gunn, United States, defeated Hon. W. G. Brownlow, Great Britain, 9 and 8.
Jesse W. Sweetser, United States, defeated Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Great Britain, 4 and 3.
Roger H. Wethered, Great Britain, defeated Francis D. Oulmet, United States, 5 and 4.
E. Von Elm, United States, and Maj. C. O. Heistler, Great Britain, all even.
Robert Harris, Great Britain, defeated Jesse P. Gullford, United States, 2 and 1.
Arthur Jamieson Jr., Great Britain, defeated Robert D. McKinnis, United States, 5 and 4.
Roland R. MacKenzie, United States, defeated Arthur Jamieson Jr., 2 and 1.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, June 3

(P)—The Walker Cup, premier trophy of amateur golf, will remain in the United States another two years. The American stars, after gaining a lead of 3 matches to 1 in yesterday's foursome contest, successfully routed the singles today.

The British put up a gallant fight, however, and the final point score was America 6½, Great Britain 5½. George Von Elm's feat in holding Maj. C. O. Heistler to a tie gave the needed margin to win. Robert T. Jones, Jesse W. Sweetser and Watts Gunn won their matches by good margins. Francis D. Oulmet was defeated by Roger H. Wethered, the bright star of the British team. Jesse P. Gullford fell before Robert Harris another former British champion; Roland R. MacKenzie was defeated by E. F. Storey in a close match and Robert A. Gardner bowed to Arthur Jamieson Jr.

Jones showed the way for the rest of the American golfers by defeating Tolley, 12 up and 11 to play. The match, the first to finish, brought the American point score to 4, as against 1 for the British.

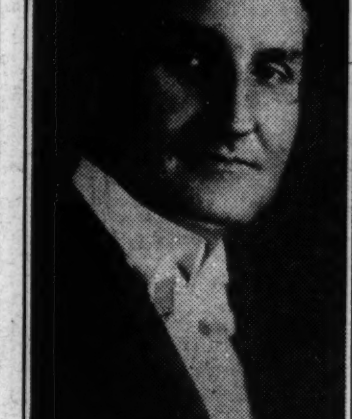
Jones' victory of the twenty-fifth green over Tolley was the soundest

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

ORGANISTS' GUILD
HOLDS CONVENTION

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 3 (Special)—Five hundred of the leading organists of America are in Buffalo this week to attend the annual convention of the American Guild of Organists. One of the big events of the meeting was a convention service at St. Paul's Cathedral Tuesday evening, with the choirs of Lafayette Presbyterian Church and of St. Paul's Episcopal Church combining in the musical program. Preceding the service there was an academic procession of the members of the guild.

The guild is an academic organization, governed by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York.

Mystic Shrine Nobles Elect
Judge Crosland of AlabamaImperial Council Promotes
the First Potentate of
Alcazar TempleJUDGE DAVID W. CROSLAND
New Imperial Potentate.SENATE GROUP
URGES SHELVE
WET PROPOSALSIndefinite Postponement of
Modification and Refer-
endum Plans AdvisedWASHINGTON, June 3 (P)—In-
definite postponement of all the pro-
posals for modification of the dry
laws and for a national prohibition
referendum has been recommended
by the Senate Prohibition Commit-
tee.

This action still is subject to approval by the Judiciary Committee, of which the Prohibition Committee is a part, but it is expected to concur.

The report of the Prohibition Committee was drawn up by Rice W. Means, chairman. It said:

"The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State, Jan. 22, 1919. We believe this amendment to be morally right and economically wise.

"So long as this amendment is a part of our fundamental law, it is the duty of all officers, legislative, executive and judicial, to aid in its enforcement.

"The advocates of modification of the present prohibition laws propose to weaken the same. They seek directly or indirectly to authorize the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Constitution is a grant of powers. Those powers are limited and such limits are not to be transcended. A national referendum is not provided for and it is our belief that it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that a national referendum would ever be attempted. No laws have been enacted which provide a machinery for the holding of such a referendum.

"The subcommittee's decision did not surprise the modificationists. In anticipation of it they already have introduced several of their bills as amendments to the administration measure for tightening enforcement of the holding of such a referendum.

Only three of the five members of the subcommittee acted. They were Messrs. Means, Goff of West Virginia, and Harrell of Oklahoma, all Republicans. The other members are Messrs. Walsh, Democrat, Montana, and Reed, Democrat, Missouri, a leader of the wets.

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of Ways to EconomyGENERAL REVISION
OF LEVIES PROPOSEDChamber of Commerce Report
Urges Survey to Eliminate
Unnecessary ActivitiesBelieving that the average citizen's
tax bill to his state and municipality
can and should be reduced as federal
levies have been reduced, a study of
Massachusetts revenue laws, already
begun by the taxpayers' conference
committee of the State Chamber of
Commerce, will be pursued by the sev-
eral independent groups before the
next session of the Legislature, and
it is expected that recommendations
will be submitted to redraft com-
pletely the present tax statutes.

The time has come, many officials
believe, for local taxes to recede
from their abnormal wartime level.
Municipal taxes, contrary to the ten-
dency in state and federal systems,
are growing in Massachusetts by
\$15,000,000 a year.

Authorities contend that there are
many possibilities of economy in
municipalities, particularly through a
more equitable distribution of the
burden among all taxable properties
and persons. Others believe that
state taxes may be more fairly drawn
to reduce present exemptions on
large sources, in order that the
whole tax may be purer. The con-
sensus seems to be that the time is
ripe for a widespread study of the
entire tax field.

Studying Ways and Means

Revision of the tax laws, it is be-
lieved, will hold much the same
place in the 1927 legislative session
that revision of criminal law held in
1926. The directors of the State
Chamber of Commerce are now
studying ways and means of carrying
on the extensive studies of municipal
taxes recommended to them by an
expert committee under the direction
of Philip Nichols, Boston taxation
authority.

Governor Fuller has announced
his intention of appointing a com-
mission to survey the entire field,
with particular attention to the re-
vision of income taxes, so that they
will conform more fully to the re-
vision in the federal income levies.

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts
Commissioner of Taxation, carries
on every year what amounts to an
investigation of present laws, and
makes lengthy recommendations to
the Legislature. The late in-
crease in the federal income levies
has brought millions of dollars additional
to the Commonwealth annually
through a revised inheritance tax.

Theodore N. Waddell, director of
the Division of Accounts, will con-
tinue his work of studying and au-
diting systems in towns and cities—
probably a score or more in 1926—thereby
effecting extensive economies every
year. Other official and unofficial
organizations will probably study the
question, and it is expected that in
1927 taxation questions will hold the
center of interest.

Revision of Income Taxes

Erland F. Fish, state Senator from
Brookline, chairman of the Commit-
tee on Taxation, is anxious to start a
revision of income taxes, and John
W. Haisig, Senator from Greenfield,
undertakes a resolve to this effect
this year, but it came late in the
session that favorable action was not
possible. Alexander Holmes, deputy
commissioner in charge of income
taxes in the state department, drafted
a 50-page bill this session to re-
vise the tax laws, but it was not sub-
mitted to the Legislature.

Pending the report of a commis-
sion to be chosen by the Governor,
the recommended study program of
the state chamber is the most au-
thoritative work, since it is pro-
posed by recognized authorities who
have studied the problem specifically
for a year.

They suggest four major lines of
attack: checking the growth of mu-
nicipal expenditures; providing a
more equitable distribution of the
costs of government; improving
methods of procedure; clarifying and
systematizing the general laws re-
lating to taxation.

Excessive Expenditure Reported

Concerning the first issue, they
point out many facts. Although fed-
eral and state expenditures have in
the main increased but slightly, if at
all, since the war, local spending has
continued to grow almost without
check or restraint, the report says.
Massachusetts municipalities spent
\$77,882,339 in 1913, \$111,097,812 in
1918 and \$132,253,467 in 1924. The in-
crease is continuing at the rate of
from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 each
year, and in 1924 local taxes exceeded
county, state and federal levies com-
bined by \$18,000,000. Since 1919 the
state debt has decreased from \$40,
000,000 to less than \$19,000,000; the
aggregate net debt of the municipali-
ties has increased more than \$51,
000,000.

Recognizing that because of grow-
ing civic responsibilities, the commit-
tee nevertheless urges a study to
eliminate unnecessary or unwarranted
municipal activities, and to reduce
the expense of those that are
necessary and proper.

As municipal taxes are determined
by municipal expenditures, the tax-
payer can be protected only when
those expenditures are held to the
minimum under which the commu-
nity can obtain needed service and
improvements, the report explains.
Unnecessary and unwarranted ac-
tivities waste the resources of the com-
munity; necessary and proper ones
earn dividends for every citizen.

It is important that all municipal

activities be subjected to careful analysis to determine in each case whether the results are commensurate with the cost. The analysis, the report continues, should also lead to a critical and constructive study of the methods used, with a view to developing better and more economical ways of carrying on municipal business.

The greater part of the sums expended by municipalities each year, it is recorded, is appropriated in compliance with the specific requirements of state statutes. It is time, the report urges, that these statutes should be critically examined, in order to determine whether the need for some of their requirements has passed, or whether the money expended for the purposes specified in these statutes could be applied to some more useful object.

Similarly, the committee believes that the expenses incurred under permission of state statutes should be viewed and revised.

A most important phase of the work of economy lies in extending and strengthening the budget system, the report says. Statutory limitations on borrowing, the installation in so far as possible of a pay-as-you-go policy, and the assessment as in other states of greater land damages and betterments, are suggested as possible methods of economy.

One Tax Limit Debated
At one time Massachusetts municipalities were restricted by a statutory tax limit on current appropriations, but this applies to Boston only at present. The committee advises the possibility of a return to the former system.

When a city or town in Massachusetts desires to borrow a large sum, it petitions the Legislature for authority to borrow "outside the debt limit," until many communities owe more outside what was supposed to be an inflexible debt limit.

The committee recommends study of the possibility of setting up a less flexible limit.

Due to the fact that taxes are not collected until October or November, municipalities have to borrow in anticipation of taxes. They have to pay considerable interest charges on such sums, and the committee urges that the possibility of collecting part of the current taxes earlier in the year be investigated.

POLISH FINANCIAL COMMISSION NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Polish legation has announced the personnel of the American Financial Mission, which will go to Poland this month to make a financial and economic survey.

The mission will be headed by Dr. Edwin Kemmerer, professor of economics and finance in Princeton University, and will be made up of Harry L. Lutz of Leland Stanford University; Joseph A. Broderick, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York; Joseph T. Byrne, expert accountant; Frank A. Eble, customs expert; Wallace Clark, expert in industrial management; Frank D. Graham, associate professor of economics at Princeton University, who will act as general secretary of the commission; and Frank W. Peiser, secretary to the chairman of the commission.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "Zampa".....Herold
"Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisp".....Liszt
Fantasia, "Aida".....Verdi
(a) Folk Song, "Lied fun a".....Frigel
(b) Psalm CL.....Levanowski-Jacchia
(Conducted by Henry Glendon)
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
Scherzo.....Moszkowski-Jacchia
Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
"Springtime" Cantata.....Rachmaninoff
(For Baritone Solo, Chorus and Orchestra)
(Baritone—Henry Jackson Warren)
"From Cradle to Chuppie"—Three Folk Songs.....Gleason-Jacchia
Brahms (Invitation), Maria-Zoecca Waltz, "España".....Waldteufel

EVENTS TONIGHT

First annual dinner of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Ford Hall, 6:30. Dinner, National Guard Association of Massachusetts, Hotel Bellevue, 8. Address, "America and Verdun" by Lieut.-Col. R. H. H. Dickinson, U. S. A., retired, annual meeting of National Guard Association of Massachusetts, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Musical program, Henry Wadsworth Lowell Estate, 105 Brattle Street, auspices of the Cambridge Neighborhood House, garden open from 2:30 to 4:30. Public opening of the Hunnewell and Ballou gardens, Wellesley, 2 to 6. Commencement exercises, Huntington School, 312 Huntington Avenue, 2:30. Exhibition of scientific work, Scott Carver School of Art, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, continues through June 5; 11 to 6. Model yacht, Twentieth Century Club, 10 to 6. Golf outing, Civilian Club, "Seaside Country Club, all day. Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 2:15.

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What is the unemployment situation in Germany?
Is oil heating safe and satisfactory in homes?
What two qualities should furniture possess?
How may disorderly thinking be corrected?
In what way is Sinclair Lewis' new novel different from his others?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

BRITAIN SENDS NOTE TO EGYPT

(Continued from Page 1)

Interview, was most unpromising and today's development makes it much more so. It seems now clear that Britain does not intend to accept Zaghlul without the most definite promises regarding his future policy.

Battleship Resolution Is Ordered to Proceed From Malta to Egypt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 3.—The British note to the Egyptian Government reserving judgment concerning the recent acquittal of Zaghlulist ex-ministers has been followed by a political assassination campaign of 1924, coupled with orders to the battleship Resolution to proceed forthwith from Malta to Egypt, is held here to indicate that the British Government considers the situation today almost as grave as when the British marines occupied the custom house at Alexandria in the fall of 1924, consequent upon the slaying of Sir Lee Stack, the Egyptian Sirdar.

The political crimes campaign involved a dozen or more homicides, English officials, and civilians, and Egyptians as well as unsuccessful attempts on many others, including women.

Protection of Foreigners

Britain is bound by commitments with other powers to defend foreign interests and in March, 1922, it circulated a statement to all the nations of the world, which would be interpreted as an "unfriendly act" if interference with this policy. The protection of foreigners was also specially reserved to Britain when it declared that Egypt was independent in February, 1922. On these facts the British Government bases its present action, contending that the acquittal of Zaghlulist ex-ministers, if contrary to the "weight of evidence," would prejudice British ability to defend the lives and property of foreigners if allowed to pass unchallenged.

The next move is now held to be with Zaghlul. If he refuses to stand aside and allow others to form a government, the crisis is expected to continue.

Britain's Position

On the other hand, Britain is willing to agree to accept a Cabinet minister of Zaghlul's chief allies, Adly Pasha Yeghen or Sarwat Pasha, in the Premiership. Both Adly and Sarwat, however, are unwilling to undertake the responsibility on the ground that they would be in the position of having to pay the piper while Zaghlul danced.

Meanwhile it is pointed out here that the British declaration in 1922, giving Egypt conditional independence is not a unilateral undertaking, but implies loyal co-operation in Egypt. In the absence of this co-operation, Britain might find itself obligated to revise its declaration. This, however, would be an extreme measure which is not contemplated at present, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor understands.

Meanwhile, it is recalled that on

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight; fresh west and northwest winds.
New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany..... 66
Atlantic City..... 66
Boston..... 67
Buffalo..... 66
Calgary..... 40
Chicago..... 62
Cincinnati..... 62
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Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

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the former occasion Zaghlul had to be expelled from Egypt in the interests of public order and some observers believe if the former experiment were repeated it would probably ease the situation.

Zaghlul to Forego Office

CAIRO, Egypt, June 3 (AP)—Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist Party leader, today informed a number of deputies that he was agreed to their desire to forego the premiership in favor of the former Premier, Adly Yeghen Pasha.

MOTOR HEADLIGHT ADVANCE STUDIED

New Types Shown at Meeting of Automotive Engineers

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., June 3 (Special).—"The automotive engineer is sadly in arrears in proper handling of driving lights for automobiles," said H. M. Crane before the meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers here. "Happily a restudy of lighting fundamentals and intensive experiment now being undertaken seems to promise greater safety for night driving before long."

Several new types of improved headlights mounted on test cars were demonstrated to engineers here. One new type of light dimmer one headlight while giving full and adequate light on the right hand side of the road. Other varieties of test setups make it possible to obtain adequate driving light without glare or any dimming.

A new airplane photograph and developing record of nine minutes was made here when several hundred members were photographed on the golf links here arranged in the letters "S. A. E." Nine minutes later the fully developed film was dropped here from McCook Field.

The need of further development in seat cushions and springs of motor cars was stressed in the spring and comfort riding session. A very considerable advance may be expected shortly by motoring public because of recent research work by automotive engineers.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES MERGE

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP)—Merge of the national advertising agencies of Lord and Thomas, and

LAW REFORM TO MEET MODERN NEEDS, IS DEAN POUND'S PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, for the limits and scope of the problem, for the materials available for solutions, for the factors involved in such solution, and for the means of making our legal solutions effective in action when devised and formulated.

"One field of research then is the functioning of our law with respect to the needs of modern business or organization; the adaptation of our legal materials, our legal doctrines, our modes of finding and applying legal precepts, our judicial organization, and our administration of justice, to the modern system of production and distribution which has arisen since our legal apparatus was devised and has given us business institutions new to legal thought and out of line with traditional legal ideas.

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Thomas F. Logan, Inc., has been announced here by Albert B. Lasker, president of the former firm and formerly chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Lasker will be chairman of the board of the new organization and Mr. Logan president.

'GAS' PRICE RISE INQUIRY SOUGHT

Virginia Governor Cites Widespread Increases—Questions Mergers

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 3.—Coincident with a demand for an investigation into the rising price of gasoline made by Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, in a letter to President Coolidge, comes the announcement of the Bureau of Mines that crude petroleum production is speeding up in the United States due to the "prospect of price increase."

The bureau's figures show a 2 per cent increase in petroleum production in April as compared with March, while in the former month gasoline production "broke all records" with 23,515,000 barrels produced.

Governor Byrd asks an immediate start of a nonpolitical fact-finding investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. He charges that the people of the United States have been forced to stand, within four months, advances in the price of gasoline, crude oil, kerosene and by-products which aggregated approximately \$500,000,000 annually. The additional burden of the gasoline increase amounts to \$300,000,000 annually, he states.

The gasoline price has risen in Virginia 4 cents a gallon since Feb. 12. Governor Byrd states, entailing an added burden to the State of \$5,000,000. He says simultaneous advances in price throughout the United States are almost certain indications of prearranged price fixing. He also urges investigation into recent mergers in the industry. The people are entitled to know, he says, why so large a price increase in four months is justified.

Bureau of Mines' figures show the April crude petroleum production amounted to 59,383,000 barrels. "The prospect of a price increase on the basis of the continued withdrawal from stock of the stimulating influences which caused production to practically attain the 2,000,000-per-day mark," the report states.

For the eleventh consecutive month, the report says, total stocks of crude petroleum east of California declined, the decrease amounting to 1,600,000 barrels. However, in the refined products, gasoline production broke past records with 22,515,000 barrels produced.

This represents a gain of 5 per cent as compared with March, and a gain of 13 per cent as compared with April of last year. Greater efficiency in the cracking process is credited with the high rate of recovery of the refined gasoline from petroleum.

LARGER SERVICE TO MUSIC SOUGHT BY ETHEL LEGINSKA

(Continued from Page 1)

hillop in Malden wherein to begin this building of her more broadly chosen artistic pattern, to Leginska there is nothing curious about it. The picture of the intense, black-clad figure on an immense concert stage fades without accompanying regret before the picture of her undertaking a far greater devotion, and living, the while, on the simplest lines with a companion and a small, suave Persian kitten for company. The brown house, set so high that the living-room windows are level with the tops of young maples, is still bare of many characteristic touches it will presently have as Leginska's home.

Hilltop Workshop

A grand piano box stands empty on the porch. Two grand pianos have somehow been fitted harmoniously into a small room beyond the living room. The floors gleam like ruddy new wax, and the walls are of gentle blue are appearing, for part of each day is being given by Miss Leginska to homely tasks and the molding of the new setting in which she will do what she believes is to be the finest work she has yet accomplished.

"This hilltop," she will say to a visitor, "is a very good place for me indeed. It is spacious. Winds do people good. There is an opinion about that I am sulking over something. That's rubbish. I am perfectly happy, and—oh, there's a chintz before me, I have near neighbors, too. There is a suburban atmosphere. You know! Now I could not live in New York and have that, could I?"

"You see I mean to work in people's music and one must not do that living castle by oneself, must one? And, besides, the people near me, there are lovely walks—Americans do not walk half enough—and there are bright children to play baseball here with me in my absurd backyard when I need relaxation. You see one does well to choose, so, for a place in which to work."

Leginska is small in stature, with much unruly, dark hair, barely touched with flashes of bronze, and the hands, too, Leginska's hands are extraordinarily powerful, could be used by the exceptional trained pianist. And there is an errant streak of the humorous.

Brooklyn's Goal
For an instant, it seemed to her that photographs might be taken of her in her costume as conductor. But there was the garden, and the white gate, and the garden tulips rhythmic in the wind, and Leginska, perhaps remembering a recent photograph showing her bent solicitously over a saucer supposed to be boiling on a gas stove remembered also that it was plain the tea was not turned out—thought aloud and with forthright laughter. "But one would not be a symphony conductor, with a baton and all, in an English garden, now would one?"

She is full of sudden expressions of a vigorous, turbulent habit of thought. "She will write of a rose-striped utility in her hand and suddenly burst forth: 'It isn't knowledge that orders accomplishment in the world; it's imagination. Any fool can buy knowledge, but imagination

Peter Pan

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charge for those who have no money

to spend, because to them it is a matter of pride that simple people shall not lose their ancient heritage of joy that comes from knowing good music."

FORD PROFITS GIVEN AS COURT EVIDENCE

Totaled \$526,441,951 From 1917 to 1924, Auditor Testifies

DETROIT, Mich., June 3 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company made net profits of \$526,441,951 for the seven-year period from 1917 to 1924, Herbert L. Leister, chief auditor of the company, testified in United States District Court here. The gross profits for the same years, the auditor said, were \$786,176,230.

The testimony was given before William S. Sayres Jr., master in chancery, in a hearing to fix the amount due the Parker Rustproof Company for infringement by the Ford company of a patent in a rust-proofing process. Judge Arthur J. Tuttle ruled in 1925 that there has been an infringement.

Mr. Leister testified none of the profits had been made on the rust proofing because it had not been used as a selling inducement at any time. The auditor told the court the peak year of the company's business was in 1922, when there were gross profits of \$152,394,894 and net profits of \$115,797,861.

Countering Mr. Leister's testimony, a firm of accountants testified for the Parker Company that the net profits of the Ford Motor Company for the seven-year period were \$702,080,001.73.

CHICAGO PORT EXPANDING

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 3.—First tangible evidence this year that Chicago is a world port was arrival here of Jan, a Norwegian steamship, which came here from Antwerp, Belg., in 34 days. A cargo of pipe was transferred here to railroad cars for transportation to Des Moines, Ia. The ship is to load on grain here and carry it to Montreal, and during the summer is to journey between Great Lakes ports.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE DEPLORES NON-RATIFICATION

Complaint Made That Its Recommendations Are Not Given Effect by Governments—Few Conventions Legislated Upon

By Special Cable
GENEVA, June 3.—The keynote of the speeches in the general discussions at the International Labor Conference once more has been the almost universal complaint regarding the apathy of governments in giving legislative effect to the recommendations of the International Labor Office. One of the British delegates pointed out that only 11 of 56 states had ratified the convention concerning white lead poisoning, only nine states had attempted to ratify the Washington hours convention, and of these three had made ratification dependent on the action taken by other states.

Hence the comparative abuse of the working hours between one country and another continues and the scandal is still greater in view of the recent conference of Labor ministers of the five great powers in London. In the same way only nine states had ratified the convention dealing with age admission to employment in agriculture, only nine, the agreement dealing with the unemployment indemnity in the case of loss by the foundering of ships, only five, the child labor convention, and only six the important hours' convention.

Shorter Working Week

The workers' demand in favor of the demand of Arthur Pugh, chairman of the British Trade Union Council, for more humane conditions and relaxation which the shorter working day and week are intended to provide. "The Washington convention is as necessary," he added, "for the protection of the good employer as for the worker, and for this and other reasons, this protest ought not to come from the workers' group alone. However, if the workers are to be able to make any effective, constitutional procedure for adjusting their working conditions, if they are to adopt the methods of reasoned discussions and negotiations rather than strikes and revolt, if we are to inspire their confidence in this great international organization, then we must make certain that without any equivocation the bond is honored and the contract fulfilled."

Employers' Point of View

On the other hand, Cort van der Linden, one of the employers' representatives, points out that the real cause why so many conventions were unratified was that state interference was still regarded with suspicion in many European countries, and that sufficient allowance was not made for the differences in industrial conditions.

The last point was stressed by the Finnish representative, who pointed to the differences in agricultural conditions in north and south Europe, and the impossibility of applying the same rules of employment to both. He suggested regional agreements. The workers' representatives listened with some suspicion to the Italian delegate's explanation of the benefits of compulsory arbitration in preventing strikes in Italy, for Fascist methods are not popular at the Labor Bureau.

Facility Is Obtained

Despite the slow progress that has been made in the ratification of agreements passed by the International Labor Bureau, the discussion on all these subjects brings the light of publicity to bear on many abuses. Although the result has not been legislative action on the part of the governments concerned, yet it is pointed out it has frequently led to the amelioration of the workers' lot by a private agreement between employers and employees. Moreover, it is true that in many cases the ratification of conventions has not always been followed by strict observance.

The British Government, which is, perhaps, not altogether happy at its failure to adopt some of the conventions, considers that a supervisory body should be appointed to see that the governments strictly observe such conventions as they have adopted. A step in this direction has now been taken by the appointment of an expert committee to examine the annual reports sent in by the various governments which had ratified international conventions, and to advise the council of the Labor Office in regard to what action should be taken to secure stricter observance of international obligations. No supervision in the ordinary sense of the word would be tolerated by those governments which had ratified the conventions, so that was the only thing that could be done in the matter.

Asiatic Labor Conditions

The question of the undercutting of Indian labor by the Japanese which was the subject of Arthur Froom's speech on behalf of the mill owners of Bombay, was further developed by Margaret Bondfield. She made a strong appeal to the Japanese Government to end night work of women in factories. The condition of women workers in China, she said, filled her with horror. Any country, said Miss Bondfield, which desired to take its place among civilized nations must realize

COAL PEACE MOVE IS MADE

Owners in Britain Invite the Miners to Confer on Terms of Settlement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 3.—The coal peace negotiations have recommenced. The mine owners have invited the Miners Federation executive to an immediate conference in which each side shall be represented by four members, with an independent chairman whose functions shall be advisory. This body is to consider how to get the mines restarted and the Government is to be asked to nominate a chairman—in which case he is expected to be Lord Reading, lately Viceroy of India, and previously Chief Justice here—if the parties cannot agree upon anyone for themselves to preside.

This move is the outcome of the growing pressure of public opinion and feeling among both the miners and the coal owners that—as the Bishop of Chelmsford said at the church house here yesterday—there must be "some better way of settling the dispute than by allowing one side to be starved out or the country's trade strangled." The chief difficulty is now to find a formula which may enable the miners' executive to climb down without loss of dignity.

Strike Funds Diminish

The miners themselves continue to hold out doggedly, but their ability to do so without degrading their whole scale of living permanently is rapidly disappearing. The strike funds are mostly expended. John McGurk, vice-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners Federation, said yesterday that 6s. out of 7s. 6d. strike pay this week has been Russian money.

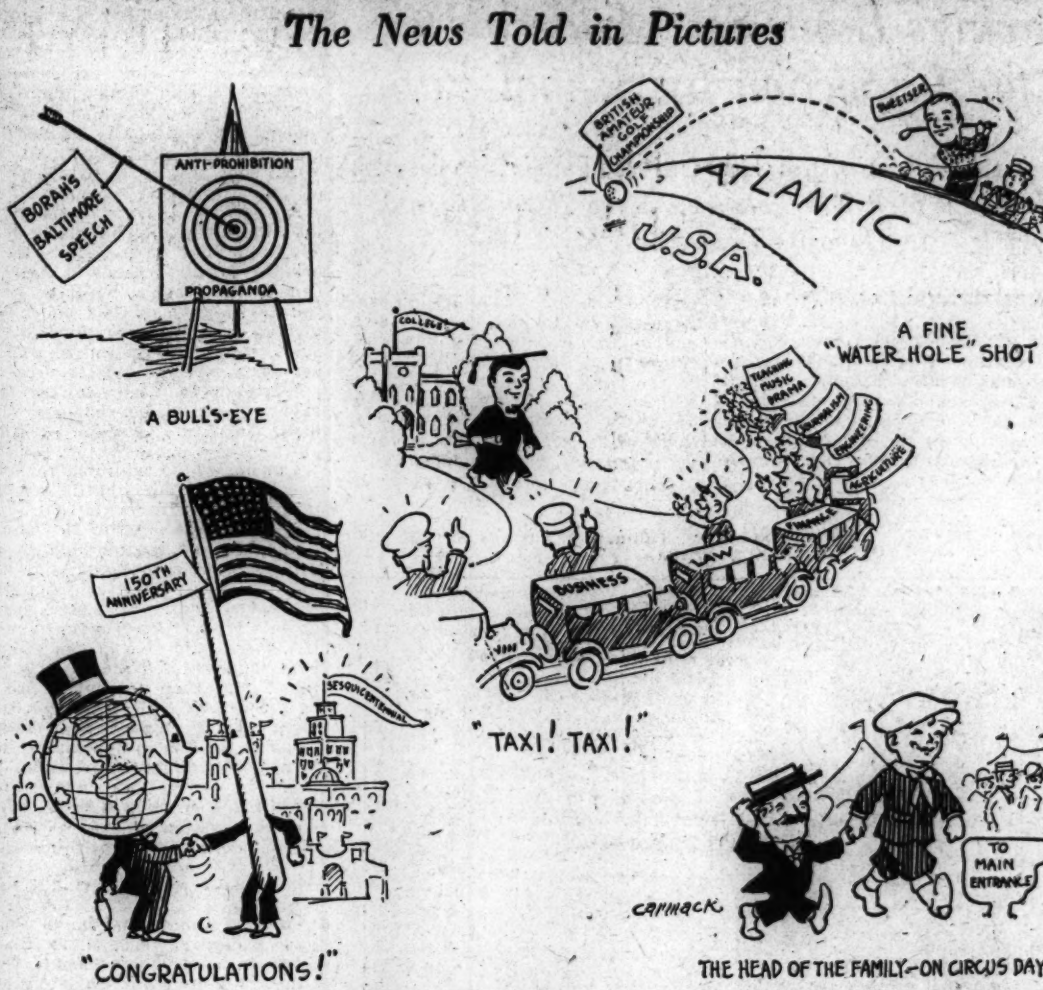
Women and children are being supported by the state poor relief and "Save the Children" fund. Communal soup kitchens have been organized by labor sympathizers for the men, but the only partially meet the situation.

The Northumberland miners are already taking a ballot for themselves on the question of seeking an immediate settlement upon the best terms possible. Meetings are now taking place between the miner and owners here, thus they have behind them conditions more favorable than any hitherto existent for peace.

The cry for help for the women and children in the coal mining districts who are innocent sufferers from the coal dispute is finding a generous response here. Viscountess Astor and Mrs. Winifred Astor have been touring the worst-affected coal fields in South Wales to find out for themselves the real conditions prevailing.

Appeal for Aid

In a message broadcast last night, Viscountess Astor says: "We found no actual starvation and heard of none, but we saw conditions which are bound to lead to undernourishment and real suffering very soon."



FIVE TELEPHONE WORKERS HONORED

Medals and Cash for Noteworthy Service Awarded

Theodore N. Vail medals in silver, with cash payments of \$250 each, have been awarded by a national committee to five employees of the Bell Telephone System "for noteworthy public service" in 1925. They are:

Mrs. Josephine L. August, night operator, Dowagiac Telephone Company, Cassopolis, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Regina Smith, operator, Fabens Telephone Company, Fabens, Tex.; Everett C. Nelson, installer, repairman, New York Telephone Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Emory Daniel Stine, lineman, the Bell Telephone

Company of Pennsylvania, York, Pa.; Ruby La Verne Wilson, operator, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Washington, Arkansas. The Vail medal awards, made annually, are provided by the Vail Memorial Fund, established as a memorial to Theodore N. Vail, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Each year bronze medals are awarded by regional committees, appointed from the territory of each associated company of the Bell System. These awards are reviewed by the national committee without regard to locality and medals are given to those whose services seem to have been of conspicuous excellence or importance.

ELECTRICAL DIVIDEND INCREASE
NEW YORK, June 3.—The Manhattan Electrical Supply declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19. Previously the company paid \$1.12 1/2 quarterly.

Belgians to Aid Miners

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 3.—The Belgian miners' union has decided to send 100,000 francs to the English coal strikers.

BELGIUM INCREASES TAXES

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 3.—The Government has introduced in Parliament new bills providing for a sinking fund for public debt and increasing the taxes on tobacco, sugar, amusements, betting on motor races and land tax. The new taxes are to bring in a revenue of 1,500,000 francs, which will be put into a sinking fund which is to continue for four years. Some of the taxes are to be temporary.

TARIFF BOARD PLAN PLACES RATE CONTROL IN CONGRESS

David J. Lewis, Formerly Commissioner, Offers Program at Senatorial Inquiry—Recommends Two Jurists, Two Economists and Two Publicists for Personnel

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 2.—A comprehensive program for the reorganization of the United States Tariff Commission has been laid before the special Senatorial Investigation Committee by David J. Lewis, Maryland, former commissioner. Mr. Lewis prefaced his recommendations with a declaration of confidence in the desirability of the flexible provisions of the existing Tariff Act and a tariff commission to administer the statute. "I believe in the flexible tariff clause and in the operation of a tariff commission of impartial, judiciously minded and trained men," Mr. Lewis averred.

Mr. Lewis's plan for reorganization of the commission called for a body of six commissioners as at present, with the specific requirement concerning this membership that two be jurists taken from the bench, two economists, not necessarily "degree economists," though men who had attained eminent recognition for their work in industry, finance or trade, and two publicists.

Selection of Commodities

The findings and recommendations of this revised commission would be directed to both houses of Congress instead of as now required to be sent to the President for his approval or disapproval. In the houses the reports would lay on the tables for a fixed period after which time if not rejected by resolution they would automatically become operative, either lowering or increasing tolls as the inquiry of the commission had disclosed desirable.

Mr. Lewis stated that he would have the reports of the commission limited to the "kind of American products entitled to protection because of their economical and efficient production in the United States."

A third revision suggested by the former commissioner was the authorization of the use of a sliding scale of tariff rates with a maximum rate fixed by Congress.

Mr. Lewis repeatedly stressed his confidence in the effectiveness and desirability of a tariff commission to deal with the tariff problem, "if," as

he stated, "such a commission is composed of impartial, judiciously minded men."

Sugar Report Cited

Mr. Lewis told the committee that Thomas O. Marvin, commissioner, had tried in every way to block the submission of the commission's sugar report to the President. He also declared that another member of the commission had requested that the report be referred to an advisory board just as it was ready to be sent to the President.

Mr. Lewis also related in detail the story of his interview with President Coolidge in September, 1924, during which the President gave him a temporary reappointment, but asked Mr. Lewis to sign in advance an undated resignation to be accepted at the pleasure of the Executive.

Edward P. Costigan, Commissioner, was recalled by the committee to explain why he made public through George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and the investigating committee, the now famous memorandums of William S. Culbertson, now American Minister to Rumania, but formerly a member of the Tariff Commission, who testified from the witness stand that the documents had been confidential.

SWEDISH CABINET CHANGE

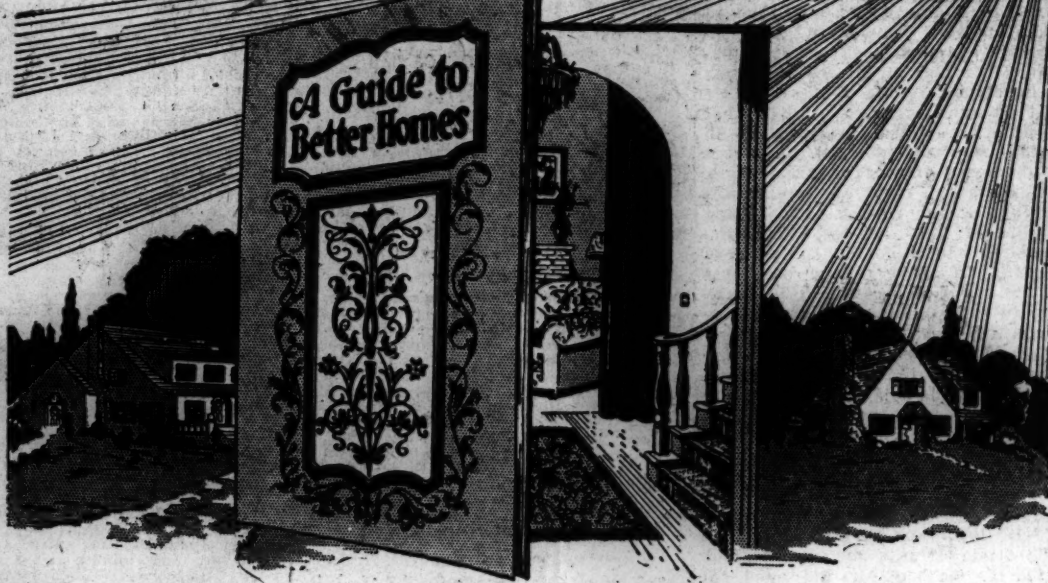
By Special Cable

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—The forced resignation of the Social-Democrat Government on Tuesday was due mainly to differences of opinion between the Cabinet and the Riksdag in regard to the manner of the application of the 8,000,000 kroner appropriation granted by the Riksdag for relieving unemployment in the country.

In the final week of the Riksdag session, the executive committee brought forward budget changes which proved the last straw to the protracted irritation against the Social-Democrat régime, caused by its failure, among other things, to suppress the Communist propaganda intended to undermine the morale of the army.

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2. Special attention is being given to the study of the history of the United States and of the world.
3. Manuscripts received by mail are returned with recommendations for revision, and are considered strictly confidential.
4. Manuscripts may be made known to the editorial staff of the Bulletin by sending them to the editor of the Bulletin, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
5. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor of the Bulletin, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
6. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor of the Bulletin, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

BANK HAS NEW UPTOWN BRANCH

Old Colony Trust Opens Office at Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues

With many visiting friends from morning until closing hours this afternoon the Old Colony Trust Company formally opened its new uptown office today in the Elliot Building, Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues. American Beauty roses predominated in the appropriate floral display incident with the opening of such an institution and the desks of officers in charge were decorated with them.

John A. Tuckerman, assistant vice-president of the trust company, is in charge of the uptown office, while Frederick H. Langley is the manager. A complete corps of officials was in charge of the trust company's new branch when it opened its doors at 9 for business. Dr. G. Smith, a long-time patron of the company, was the first to make a deposit, while other depositors were soon at the windows with their passbooks.

This latest addition to the company's service offices has been planned to meet the banking needs of the rapidly growing business, professional and resident population of the uptown district. The movement of the automobile trade and general business into this section of the city has been increasing steadily during the past few years.

The new bank office occupies the front half of the main floor of the Elliot Building, the entrance being from 83 Massachusetts Avenue, and is equipped for the comfort and efficient service of the bank's customers. Reading and rest rooms are located on the mezzanine floor for the convenience of woman customers of the bank.

The construction of the tellers' cages represents the latest idea in bank protection.

It is 35 years since the Old Colony Trust Company opened its first banking office in a rear room at 50 State Street. The two customers, T. C. Coolidge Jr. and Charles S. Tuckerman, who represented the first day's business, were both members of the bank's office force of three persons. Those two customers have since grown to over 35,000 in commercial, savings, trust, investment and safe deposit departments. The original staff of three has expanded until it now numbers more than 970 officers and clerks. Deposits of \$3,611,965 at the end of the bank's 35th year of business have grown to \$167,531,730 at the end of the past year.

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW HAS MANY ENTRIES

Winchester Benefit Attracting Wide Interest

Wide interest is being taken in the annual Winchester Benefit Horse Show which will be held at Good's Riding School Saturday, June 12, according to the large number of applications already received from prominent exhibitors of Greater Boston. Competitions in classes for ribbons and trophies are scheduled to begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The show will open with the pony class in which the children will show their mounts under saddle, to harness and over low jumps. The show will follow after which will come the combination horses to be shown in harness first, then under saddle at a walk, trot and canter. The saddle horse class will be well represented by competition in eight divisions. All the trophies have been donated.

Competition for road hacks is open to horses 15 hands and over who can show a good square walk on a loose rein, a fast trot, slow canter and a good gallop. The show will follow after which will come the combination horses to be shown in harness first, then under saddle at a walk, trot and canter. The saddle horse class will be well represented by competition in eight divisions. All the trophies have been donated.

Action in the hunting and jumping class will conclude the show. All hunters in the eight divisions will be judged 60 per cent on performance and manner of going, and conformation will count 40 per cent. This event is open to novice hunters and jumpers, which includes horses which have not won first prize in any horse show previous to the closing entries of the Winchester show; lightweight hunters; heavy or middleweight hunters; and hunters and jumpers from Medford and Winchester only; ladies' hunters, and hunting teams.

Samuel D. Parker and Harry Worcester Smith have been appointed judges. Mrs. Oren C. Sanborn is chairman of the horse show committee and Miss M. Alice Mason is treasurer.

OFFICE MANAGERS CONVENTION OPENS

National Association Delegates Meet at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 3 (Special).—The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Office Managers, representing many of the largest business houses throughout the country, opened this morning at the New Ocean House. Durward E. Burchell, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce welcomed the members and F. P. Hanes of Akron, O., president of the association responded.

Prof. Edwin H. Schell, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking on the "Application of the Principles of Executive Control to Office Management," said that industrial history of the future will look back upon organizations of this type as marking the turning point in its development. The establishment of the new standard of ethics in business management, or the elimination of waste could not, he said, have been developed without the group service represented by such organizations.

Prof. Schell told of research recently conducted by the institute which discovered the fact that in smaller industries the bulk of research orders were due as much to

service as to quality of product. Clerical efficiency, he said, makes for the most profitable phase of business.

At this afternoon's session, presided over by L. C. Stowell, of the Dictaphone Sales Corporation of New York, Ira Mosher, comptroller of the American Optical Company of Southbridge, will talk to the meeting on experience in branch organization work. The remainder of the afternoon will be given to round table conferences.

At the banquet tonight Walter Frey of the Forbes Publishing Company will be one of the speakers. Carl D. Smith, dean of Northeastern University, will speak at tomorrow morning's session on "What the University Can Do for Business and Business for the University." Roger Babson of Wellesley will address the convention at luncheon.

John A. Tuckerman, assistant vice-president of the trust company, is in charge of the uptown office, while Frederick H. Langley is the manager. A complete corps of officials was in charge of the trust company's new branch when it opened its doors at 9 for business. Dr. G. Smith, a long-time patron of the company, was the first to make a deposit, while other depositors were soon at the windows with their passbooks.

This latest addition to the company's service offices has been planned to meet the banking needs of the rapidly growing business, professional and resident population of the uptown district. The movement of the automobile trade and general business into this section of the city has been increasing steadily during the past few years.

The new bank office occupies the front half of the main floor of the Elliot Building, the entrance being from 83 Massachusetts Avenue, and is equipped for the comfort and efficient service of the bank's customers. Reading and rest rooms are located on the mezzanine floor for the convenience of woman customers of the bank.

The construction of the tellers' cages represents the latest idea in bank protection.

It is 35 years since the Old Colony Trust Company opened its first banking office in a rear room at 50 State Street. The two customers, T. C. Coolidge Jr. and Charles S. Tuckerman, who represented the first day's business, were both members of the bank's office force of three persons. Those two customers have since grown to over 35,000 in commercial, savings, trust, investment and safe deposit departments. The original staff of three has expanded until it now numbers more than 970 officers and clerks. Deposits of \$3,611,965 at the end of the bank's 35th year of business have grown to \$167,531,730 at the end of the past year.

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Savings Bank Sets Aside a Day for Inspection by School Pupils

Springfield Institution Has Children's Service Department Which Has Taken in More Than \$38,000 in Deposits Thus Far This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3 (Special).—Mrs. Mary S. Francis, head of the children's service department of a Springfield savings bank, has announced that in 20,000 school children, ranging from the kindergarten to the junior high school in the five years since the children's savings system was established. From all nationalities

installed in the school buildings. A coin dropped in a slot, a lever pushed, and a stamp is discharged by the machine, to be affixed in a book issued with the bank. Then, as the books fill with stamps through the school year, an added impetus is furnished for thrift by the teachers who encourage daily or twice weekly deposits.

Experience in the five years has

present the culmination of a long period of training. Here the students are taught carefully to apply the theories of drawing and modeling surfaces to the human model. As usual there is some fine work that reflects the style of the dominating members of the faculty. The Bolt prize for advanced painting was presented to David Macintosh.

Always an interesting display at the Museum exhibit is the series of drawings that have been done according to the methods of Anson K. Cross, who teaches with use of the drawing glass. His home study method has yielded remarkable results, teaching perspective and observation, and use of color. One finds consistency in all his pictures and harmony, principles that every student must have instilled in him at an early age.

In some of the exhibits such as the one by Luther Ghalian, the Armenian prize winner, there is more than good craftsmanship, for the man has been able to make his work widely brief period to do some imaginative work, and finish compositions that have the merit and significance of fine objects of art. His drawings are particularly distinctive in their expression of movement, the suppleness of form, the grace of youth. The use of the drawing glass has given the man a short cut route that makes it possible for him to develop far within a comparatively short time. It is to be hoped that an endowment of Mr. Cross's work will develop soon, so that talented correspondence pupils may be helped as they deserve.

Scott Carbee School

Another school that holds forth in this exhibiting season is that of Scott Carbee on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street. In one large room there are displayed portraits in oils, crayons and charcoal. They are hung very closely together and from the mass one may get a good idea of the intensity of the course that Mr. Carbee offers to his students. The portraits give attention primarily to the qualities of the face, the modeling, the gradation of the planes into another. There is vitality expressed through the careful manipulation of this scheme. There is a discerning consistency in the distribution of tones in the choice of colors.

Painting and large lettering marking cities on routes between Boston and the New Jersey field where the New York air mail is delivered was also discussed as well as the necessity of marking the course plotted by lights for the night flights of the mail.

The recent decision of the Legislature whereby the bill giving the State permission to spend \$10,000 for annual upkeep this year so as to defeat the project of giving any state aid was discussed and alternative methods of obtaining necessary funds were considered.

The greater part of the time was spent in stating plainly the necessities arising from the conditions precedent to establishing a regular air mail and in consideration of ways and means of meeting these problems.

Those who are members of the Municipal Air Board are W. Irving Bullard, president of Colonial Air

REAL ESTATE MEN ENJOY OUTING

Annual Event Includes Dinner Speeches and Sports

More than 200 members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange attended the regular annual outing of that organization at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott yesterday, and exchanged reality activities for baseball, golf, tennis and outdoor sports generally. Later, William E. Chamberlain, former secretary of the exchange, awarded the prizes to the winners in the various contests.

The festivities continued from 1 in the afternoon until late in the evening. During the daylight hours some 80 members of the exchange took their golf sticks and played over the fine golf course of the club.

On the tennis courts, eight real estate brokers played for several hours and gave their spectators an interesting exhibition how the game could be played by realtors. Back of the first on the golf course several of these members had a genuine old-fashioned contest at quito.

At the dinner in the evening Arthur N. Madison, president of the exchange, presided as toastmaster.

BANGOR SEMINARY HOLDS GRADUATION

BANGOR, Me., June 3 (P).—The 106th graduation exercises of Bangor Theological Seminary were held last night in Hammond Street Congregational Church. The class numbered 11 members as follows: Wallace Frederick Addison, Dorchester, Mass.; Roger Peck, Cleveland, East Longmeadow, Mass.; Johnson Abbott Haines, Boston; Charles Grant, Milton, Mount Vernon, Virginia; Harry MacArthur, Kinman; Edward Jay Manning, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gerald Fletcher Miller, Troy, N. Y.; Laura Ethel (Mrs. H. W.) Pedder, Haverhill, Mass.; William Robert Ridgdon, Lohrsville, Eng.; Henry Herbert Tompkins, Beacon, N. Y.; Herbert Morrison Worthley, Beverly, Mass.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS

AUBURN, Me., June 3 (Special).—Bates, Colby and Bowdoin, as well as various city public libraries throughout the State, will be represented among the speakers at the Maine Library Association session in Auburn, which opened here today and will continue through Friday.

There will be an inspection of the collection of the Androscoggin Historical Society in Auburn, a trip to Poland Spring Art Gallery with a lecture by Dr. J. H. Paine, an exhibit of new books from leading publishers, library supplies, etc., and business sessions.

BROWN ANNOUNCES FACULTY CHANGES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3 (Special).—Seven additions to the faculty at Brown University, effective in the new academic year in September, provide four new assistant professors and three new instructors.

Alan R. Thompson, English department; Mark H. Ingraham, mathematics; Paul N. Kistler, mechanical engineering; Ford Hinrichs, economics, are the new assistant professors, and Leicester Bradner, James A. Work Jr. and Winston B. Brown are the instructors, to be added to the English department.

B. U. STUDENT ART EXHIBIT CONTINUES

The annual exhibition of the Boston University art department at the College of Business Administration Building, 525 Boylston Street, will continue free to the public through Saturday.

Work done by all classes in the department is exhibited and includes drawing, painting, metal work, design and sculpture. Students act as guides to the visitors.

A simple mechanical device, based upon the idea of a cash register, is

shown that the thrift habit, once formed, remains with the child and gathers strength as he grows older. Increasingly large individual deposits are met with annually in the great majority of cases, as the child begins to take pride in his growing amount.

It is last year there have been 14 100 per cent coins in one building at one time, in each room every pupil a bank depositor. From the start of the system, Sept. 15, 1921, when \$20,000 was deposited in the school year, down to the business season, the number that figure will be based by the children. Mrs. Francis has followed her work with growing enthusiasm.

She has seen beautiful toys become transformed into smiling, friendly young acquaintances, whom she looks forward to meeting at regular intervals, and the children's service department of her bank grow from what was at first considered only an experiment to its present proportions as an important factor of the institution's program of community service.

PLANS OUTLINED BY AIR BOARD

Discuss Ways and Means to Develop Boston's Aerial Advantages

Ways and means to develop the port of Boston, especially the part of the city of Boston can take to be of practical assistance, was discussed informally by the army, naval and engineering officials composing the municipal air board at the Engineers' Club this afternoon following a luncheon given by Porter Adams, chairman.

The committee recommended that the state appropriate \$50,000 next year for additional hangars and for proper lighting of the field. More immediately they urged that the city council avail itself of the permissive bill allowing the city to appropriate \$10,000 at once, for grading, even though this was to be done under the supervision of the state. Cities and towns in Greater Boston were urged to assist by providing markers to help aviators to find their way to the field.

The lighting situation, especially, was the problem presenting itself to the members of the board requiring prompt solution as the air mail service between Boston and New York is due to start on July 1. The fact that the Boston airport is not sufficiently marked for pilots when visibility is not of the best was strongly stressed.

Maj. Ira Longacker, first corps area air officer, has described his plan of having the name "Boston" painted in white on the six roof sections of the Army Base in South Boston. The roof, he said, would itself to this idea as though made for the purpose. Letters 12 feet high and proportionately wide would be visible for a long distance and air pilots could easily locate the airport. The cost, it is said, would not be more than \$300.

Flash and large lettering marking cities en route between Boston and the New Jersey field where the New York air mail is delivered was also discussed as well as the necessity of marking the course plotted by lights for the night flights of the mail.

The recent decision of the Legislature whereby the bill giving the State permission to spend \$10,000 for annual upkeep this year so as to defeat the project of giving any state aid was discussed and alternative methods of obtaining necessary funds were considered.

The greater part of the time was spent in stating plainly the necessities arising from the conditions precedent to establishing a regular air mail and in consideration of ways and means of meeting these problems.

Those who are members of the Municipal Air Board are W. Irving Bullard, president of Colonial Air

Transportation, Inc.; Major Longacker, the army; Capt. Christopher W. Ford, assistant corps area air officer; Capt. Arthur N. Helsen, commander of the airport; Maj. C. H. Wooley, Lieut. Gardner H. Fiske; Maj. Arthur Richmond, and Lieut. Daniel Rochford.

PORTIA LAW SCHOOL GRANTS 70 DIPLOMAS

Unveiling and presentation of a portrait of Arthur W. McLean, founder of the Portia Law School, was a feature of the graduation exercises held last evening in Ford Hall. Painted by Howard E. Smith of Boston, it was purchased by the student body and alumnae. The presentation was made by A. Chesley York, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, and was accepted in behalf of the school by Leo M. Friedman, vice-president of the board of trustees.

The commencement address was made by David I. Walsh, formerly United States Senator from Massachusetts. Seventy young women received diplomas, making the fifteenth annual commencement of the school the largest in its history.

SCHOONER BOWDOIN TO BE OVERHAULED

BATH, Me., June 3 (P).—Donald C. MacMillan's 85-foot auxiliary schooner Bowdoin, which has carried three successful Arctic expeditions, was brought to Bath yesterday from winter quarters in Southport for a general overhauling.

The Bowdoin is scheduled to sail from Wiscasset on June 19 for Labrador, South Greenland and Iceland, under the command of MacMillan, who will be accompanied by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Howe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and his wife will accompany the Bowdoin on their own schooner of similar design.

CARBEE SCHOOL EXHIBITION

Work of students at the Scott Carbee School of Art during the past year is now on exhibition at the school in the Farragut Building, Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street. Portraits are a feature and there are also examples of commercial design, costume design, interior decoration, book design and illustrations in black and white. The school was founded by Scott C. Carbee, artist and teacher. Carlton H. Reed is principal. The exhibition will continue through the remainder of the week.

BANKERS HONOR MR. STONE

Herbert E. Stone, first assistant cashier of the Second National Bank, was elected president of the Boston National Bank Cashiers' Association at their annual meeting held last night at the Norfolk Country Club in Dedham. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Joseph E. Scanlon, assistant cashier First National Bank; secretary, Bert W. Newhall, assistant treasurer Old Colony Trust Company; treasurer, Walter M. Kingman, Merchants' National Bank.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE EXERCISES TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3 (Special).—Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College commencement exercises open tonight with a spring sport reception in the gymnasium, that will be followed tomorrow by the annual canoe carnival, water sports carnival and strawberry festival.

Saturday will be replete with alumni reunions and suppers and the commencement dinner, while Sunday the formal exercises will be conducted on the shore of the lake, with the breaking of ground for a new dormitory coming directly after the exercises.

About 90 men will be graduated, half of whom have already accepted positions in this and other lands. Several of the graduates will continue in Springfield. Robert T. Berry will begin work in the fall as physical director for vocational school; Robert G. Elliott is to be assistant physical director in the High School of Commerce, and William Grimshaw and Harold W. Jones will remain here as assistant directors in the public schools.

"Prof. Pepp" to Appear in De Molay Comedy

"Prof. Pepp," a college musical comedy, is to be given at the Fine Arts Theatre on Norway Street tomorrow evening by Old Colony Chapter, Order of De Molay, which has been organized for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the grand officers of the New England Grand Assembly of the Order of the Rainbow, For Girls, to New Haven, Conn., where they are to install the first assembly in that State.

It is planned that 90 members of the order will go from various parts of New England, motoring to New Haven on June 26 and returning the following day. Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht of Boston, Supreme Deputy of the New England Grand Assembly, is in charge.

C. F. HOVEY COMPANY HAS 85TH ANNIVERSARY

Unfolding an interesting and significant chapter in the commercial development of New England, the C. F. Hovey Company, owners of one of Boston's oldest department stores, is this week celebrating its eighty-fifth anniversary. For nearly a year remodeling work has been under way, and today the store stands completely renovated, with considerable additions to its floor space.

It is pointed out in its anniversary booklet that the elimination of an extensive department system has been an important factor in the growth of the Hovey company. The directors of the present company are Louis Rivers, J. T. Gilman, Adolph Ehrlich, A. C. Ratchesky and Edwin J. Dreyfus.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Marine Band from WRC; salon orchestra Branderger orchestra.

WMAZ, New York City (341 Meters) 5 to 11 p.m.—Olcott Vail and his Mo-Alpin string ensemble; musical program; talk by H. L. Struttin; Klein's orchestra; Seattle Concert Orchestra; Constantino Studio vocal ensemble; Oliver's orchestra; Pauline's orchestra; University; WGBS Old-Time Minstrels; Arcadia Orchestra.

CLEANER "MOVIES" CAMPAIGN TO BE PRESSED BY CLUB WOMEN

Mrs. Sherman Urges Delegates to General Federation Convention to Make Objectionable Pictures Unprofitable—Achievements in Conservation Reported

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—A nationwide campaign against objectionable motion pictures will be one of the major activities of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during the next two years, according to Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president.

The federation will work through its local clubs to enlist the public in the campaign for clean films, and its members will be urged against allying themselves with the industry, or allowing their organizations to be used for advertising purposes.

"This is one of the foremost problems facing the federation," declared Mrs. Sherman. "We must not allow ourselves to be drawn into alliances with the motion picture industry which would hamper our independence of action, and we can co-operate with film producers only when they have shown a willingness to withdraw objectionable pictures."

Co-operation Where Possible
Mrs. Alfred Tyler of Chicago, chairman of the motion pictures committee of the applied education department, is also wary of "entangling alliances" with the motion picture industry, but believes club women should be willing to co-operate whenever possible. Constructive suggestions are as valuable in film reform as destructive criticism, according to Mrs. Tyler.

The campaign for purification of the motion pictures has for its main object to make bad films unprofitable, according to Mrs. Sherman. The federation's work in this line is considered so important that Mrs. Tyler's committee may be made an independent committee responsible only to the president, it was stated.

Planting of Trees
Trees planted by women's clubs line highways and cast their grateful shadows in every state, from Maine to California, according to the report of Miss Vida Newcomb, of Columbus, Ind., chairman of the federation's committee on highway and memorial tree planting. The committee program emphasizes the planting of "home and community Christmas trees" and roadside planting for beautification of highways.

The aim of the committee work, Miss Newcomb said, is 3,000,000 trees planted by 3,000,000 clubwomen, and every club in the federation registered 100 per cent in the American Tree Association. Clubs in 32 states have reported definite achievements in highway and memorial tree planting.

Conservation Achievements
She mentioned the following accomplishments in her report: New York has purchased 100 acres of land upon which 100,000 trees were planted, named it "New York State Federation of Women's Clubs Forest."

Mississippi launched a state "plant a tree week," with the endorsement of the Governor who issued a proclamation in the interests of the movement.

Two federation districts in Georgia reported the planting of 1200 trees. California has enlisted in a save-the-woodlands campaign and purchased a memorial forest of redwoods in Humboldt County.

Connecticut is urging legislation to control objectionable outdoor advertising, and the placing of local town tree standards under the supervision of the State Park and Forest Commission.

Senator Watson on Latin America
James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, made an urgent plea to the convention for greater co-operation with South American countries, and a closer relationship developed by interchange of students and increase of tourist travel between the United States and Latin-American countries.

Mr. Watson was introduced by Mrs. O. Leatherwood of Utah, chairman of the Latin-American scholarship committee, at the conclusion of her report, in which she said that a scholarship from each state federation to send American students to Latin-American countries is the aim of the new scholarship plan. She also announced the inauguration of a new system of Pan-American essay contests in high schools, to stimulate interest in South America.

"There are 61,000,000 people in South America, and we know scarcely anything about them," Senator Watson declared. "We need close and intimate relationship with the people we are protecting, through the Monroe Doctrine, from territorial and political encroachment of other nations. If we are to have closer relationships, it is essential that we have closer contact with them."

Interchange of Ideas
"Interchange of ideas follows in the interchange of goods. The economic result of this policy for closer contact with the nations to the south will be an increase of trade relations. The policy which you are advocating will bring to the United States a part of the South American trade now going to Europe. In the train of this economic development will come the closer intellectual understanding which we so much need."

"Back of material prosperity and intellectual growth are spiritual ideas. In the face of a deep desire by nations to work together age-old rivalries, commercial hatreds, and religious bigotries persisting from the past will disappear."

"Not by armies or navies but by methods of peace and fellowship can we maintain friendly relations with South America."

Mineral and Scenic Assets
Further achievements of the general federation in fostering legislation for the conservation of mineral resources and forests, opposing commercial exploitation of scenic beauty and awakening public desire for wild life, were outlined in a report of Mrs. Wilbur W. Miller of Akron, O., chairman of the division of conservation of natural resources.

Members of the division have appeared before congressional committees and sent out thousands of letters supporting the Clark-McNary bill, the Woodruff-McNary bill, the game refuge bill, and protesting the injury to Superior National Forest by lumber and power interests. They have been active in state legislation to acquire park lands.

The committee has promoted the Shenandoah National Park and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, has given personal aid to the bill enlarging the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, and to establishment of the Indiana dunes as a state park. The work for the promotion of state parks has been under the leadership of Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan, who originated the slogan, "A State Park Every One Hundred Miles, and a County Park in Every County."

Reforestation Work
Reforestation work, under the direction of Mrs. Francis E. Whitely,



MRS. W. W. MILAR
Of Akron, O., Chairman of General Federation of Women's Clubs Conservation Division.

chairsman of the forest and wild life committee, has gone steadily forward with tangible results. Mrs. Milar reported. This committee has centered its efforts on acquisition of more forest acreage by the states and the Federal Government, improving methods of lumbering through co-operation with lumber companies, and general public education on the importance of a sound forestry program to avert the threatened national timber shortage of the future.

The constant development of so-called "energy resources" such as water power, has relieved the drain on the non-replaceable resources of timber, coal and oil, but even so forests are being destroyed by lumbering and fires four and one-half times faster than they are being replanted, delegates were told.

"Sweeping, washing, ironing, those domestic tyrants which like the Norse gods, once gave their names to the days of the week, have been conquered or at least tamed by electricity," said George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey in an address on "Our Reserve Resources." He called attention to the fact that since President Roosevelt first called attention to the rapid exhaustion of natural resources, the drain on minerals has increased 50 per cent and the area of standing forests has steadily shrunk.

Budgeting of Resources
"Conservation is budget-making that takes in a continent in its scope and measures by the life of a nation," he said. "The extent to which we are making each year larger and larger drafts upon our mineral resources in nature's treasury raises the question of adequacy of supply."

Women were characterized as "the great tree planters," in an address by Charles Lathrop Pack, urging clubwomen to co-operate with the American Tree Association, of which he is president.

"We must become a nation of woodsmen in thought, if we cannot all become woodsmen in practice," he said. "Your great ability in this organization to visualize what will happen to this Nation when the pinch for lumber comes, is what the American Tree Association depends upon in this great national campaign to awaken the Nation before the situation becomes acute."

Plea for Home Recreation
The substitution of commercial recreation for both parents and children for the home recreation hour was deplored by Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the American home department, at a conference on education in the home.

"There is no sharing, no co-operation between Johnnie and his parents in the picture show, in automobile riding, no action and reaction

Quick Clean Fuel
Easily Controlled for
Cooking - Washing
Heating - Bathing
Shaving
GAS
Boston Consolidated Gas Company
Call or phone your nearest gas office

of personality, I confess, but this is not necessarily so," she said.

The following officers have been elected to serve for the next two years:

Mrs. John D. Sherman of Colorado and Washington, president; Mrs. Edward Franklin White of Indianapolis, first vice-president; Miss Florence Dier of Pennsylvania, second vice-president; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts, recording secretary, and Mrs. H. G. Reynolds of Kentucky, treasurer, the last two being the only new officers.



MRS. W. W. MILAR
Of Akron, O., Chairman of General Federation of Women's Clubs Conservation Division.

ROMAN CATHOLICS WARNED IN MEXICO

President Calles Declares Laws Will Be Enforced

MEXICO CITY, June 3 (AP)—President Calles has sent a strongly worded letter to the Roman Catholic Archbishop Mora del Rio, in which he serves notice without qualification upon the archbishop and all other Roman Catholic dignitaries in Mexico that they must obey Mexican laws or suffer the consequences.

The President charges Roman Catholic prelates with unpatriotic provoking agitation both within and without Mexico, and says this effort will not succeed in causing the Mexican Government to change its resolute purpose of enforcing the laws and Constitution.

"I notify you, once for all," says the President's letter, "that any act of rebellion against the law or disrespect toward the authorities will be punished without consideration of any nature."

President Calles refers in the letter to the "haughty attitude and lack of respect" of Bishop Manriquez Zarate of Huejutla, which caused the bishop's arrest, and declared the Government will proceed in a similar manner in all such cases.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, June 3 (AP)—The Guatemalan Government has deported a number of priests charged with interfering in politics.

The Guatemalan Government also has issued a decree forbidding Jesuit priests from entering the country and prohibiting the functioning of foreign priests without special permits.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., June 3 (Special)—By decree of President Calles, one Roman Catholic church in this capital, one at Sauticcan, Zacatecas, and six temples in the state of Tabasco will be taken over by the Federal Government for the operation of primary schools. The decree said that the buildings had been abandoned by the church for worship and that they are national property.

NANTASKET ROAD BEING WIDENED

Will Be Four Car Road, 40 Feet Wide, When Completed

Work of widening the so-called Nantasket Road has been started by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, through its highway and engineering division.

The road has been divided into three sections. Work on the first section, entirely in Weymouth, will not start until after Labor Day.

Sections two and three are now under construction, with a detour over Beal Street past the Hingham Depot, and thence onto the main highway. Section two will be completed by August 1, according to present plans, and section three by Sept. 1. When the work is finished there will be 4½ miles of 40-foot highway, a four-car road.

VISITORS TO PINE RIDGE HOME
Visiting day at Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses at 238 Pine Street, Dedham, will be observed on June 8, or in case of rain, the first pleasant day following. Special automobiles will meet the electric cars at Charles River Bridge every 20 minutes from 12 noon to 4 p. m. The home is conducted by the Animal Rescue League.

Going Out of Business
Pottery Sale
1/3 Off
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WOMEN AT PARIS CONVENTION PROTEST THE CODE NAPOLEON

(Continued from Page 1)

Woman's Party, and in addition Mrs. Belmont pledged herself to give 50,000 francs to French suffrage societies.

"Women for World Peace" may seem a simple enough title for the session of the convention on Saturday evening but to one familiar with the history of the organization it is the culmination of a series of interesting events, many of them hitherto unpublished.

The will for internationalism was strong when the group of suffragists met in Washington in 1902 to consider the formation of the organization. It is the culmination of a series of interesting events, many of them hitherto unpublished.

The inter-responsibilities of the women of one nation for the women of other nations were emphasized during the years when suffrage victories were coming slowly, first in one country and then in another, and when the groups of new voters trooped into the conventions like graduates to receive diplomas from the hands of the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Always she charged them to use their votes so that they would make it easier for the women of other countries to win, "to grow closer, to develop lofty internationalism purified of personalities and ambitions, filled with sisterly sympathy, faith in womanhood, exultant hope so impelling that it will bring the women of all lands to join our world army."

International Committee
Then came the war and the Alliance joined with other organizations in forming an international women's committee for relief, locating relatives of refugees, escorting stranded women and girls to their homes on both sides of the line, and providing food, money, food and clothing. One day at noon a woman returning from the Continent, where she had escorted some refugees, returned through Holland and heard of the 80,000 Belgians just arriving in need of food and clothing. By that night the committee had shipped from London, in care of the British Consul at Flushing, four railway trucks containing 20,000 pounds of bread, large quantities of chocolates, condensed milk and other supplies.

Meanwhile the women were establishing communication in order that when the peace conference should be called they would be ready to work for a woman suffrage resolution analogous to the one in favor of free representative institutions adopted in 1915 by the Congress of Vienna.

When the conference actually was set for Versailles, the women established headquarters, and while they did not obtain a general resolution on woman suffrage they were successful in having the right women to take in placards written into the Peace Treaty and the right of women to serve equally with men in positions connected with the League of Nations written into the League Covenant.

War Brought Gains
Meanwhile the women were facing the fact that war, which they had hoped might be abolished, had brought undoubted suffering gains in the words of Mrs. Catt at the post-war convention in Geneva in 1920: "The political liberation of women was tossed up out of the war chaos like an isolated mountain when the world was in the making. War, the doubtless original cause of the humiliating, age-old subjection of women to the world around—war, the combined enemy of their emancipation—war has tendered to the women of many lands their political freedom. Strange, bewildering fact."

The Geneva convention was the great test of whether the women could practice the peace which they had preached. Would the French and German women sit at the same table and enter the convention by the same door? There were rumors that they would not. Then came the day of the first board meeting. The German women were the first to arrive. When the leader of the French delegation entered the door all the women rose, the German women at one side, plainly not at ease. For an instant there was utter silence, and then the silver-haired leader of the French suffragists passed all the other women in the room to shake hands first with the Germans.

Thus was established a rapprochement which other meetings strengthened until the French and German women decided to have a conference to discuss the grievances of the French and Belgian women growing out of the war. Mrs. Catt was asked to serve as chairman, but she replied: "I will not do so, because I believe that you should be entirely alone to say to each other with freedom what is in your hearts. I believe that it is not the business of any

other delegation in this convention to know what you say. After the conference I shall ask just one question: Did it help?"

Conference Helps
Proof that the conference did help was offered at the next convention in Rome in 1923, when with daily reports of further French advances into the Ruhr a second conference was arranged between the two groups of women, whose intense loyalty to their own countries made them desire to establish safeguards of common understanding to protect their common interests.

No blind sentiment impelled the women in these conferences, as the German women found when they appealed to the Swedish members of the Alliance to make it clear that Germany could not pay cattle in kind, according to the terms of the reparations.

And the Swedish women replied in effect: "So long as the German Army drove cattle out of the allied countries without regard to the women and children there, you cannot expect much sympathy from the rest of the world when you talk now of hardships to your women and children."

Then there was the proposal of the Australian women at a time when the number of British votes in the League of Nations was being urged most strongly as an argument against the League.

"Always the Alliance has given the various countries in the British Empire with national suffrage organizations the same representation of votes accorded to any other individual country," said the Australians. "But we are willing to sacrifice our votes, and we ask therefore that the entire British Empire hereafter be given only as many votes as any one other country in the Alliance."

The desire for self-effacement in the interests of justice was sufficient to cause the Alliance to decline to accept the proposal.

Sigmar Mussolini and Peace
It was then with a well-established tradition for peace that the Alliance went to Rome for its last convention, to be met with the statement that the international board had bound the delegates not to discuss peace before the peace conference. "Not discuss peace at all!" gasped the delegates.

They found an advocate for free speech in Mrs. Catt, at that time president and now honorary president of the Alliance.

"It may be a new thing for European women," said Mrs. Catt, "but in the United States the officers of an organization are the servants of that organization. They have no right to bind the delegates, and if I had been president at the meeting at which this decision was made I should have ruled that the convention can pass any resolution it likes to pass."

There were discussions and more discussions. On the one hand was loyalty to the board and courtesy to the Italian hostesses. On the other was the conviction that an organization with the heritage of the Alliance had no right to meet in the year 1923 and remain silent on the subject of world peace.

The discussions came to an abrupt termination. A resolution insisting on the right of the convention to declare for world peace was moved by the French delegation, seconded by the German delegation, and went before the convention with the signatures of the presidents of 30 national suffrage organizations of 30 nations. Its passage by a large majority insured a place for peace on this year's program.

**B. U. ART DEPARTMENT
WILL GRADUATE FOUR**
The annual graduation of the Boston University art department will be held tomorrow evening at the home of the director of the department, Miss Blanche E. Colman, at 21 Lincoln Street, Cambridge, where a

class of four will receive diplomas for completion of the four-year course.

The graduation program this year will be informal. Presentation of diplomas will be followed by a social hour. Dean Arthur H. Wilde of the University School of Education will be a guest, as will the members of the art department faculty. The graduates will receive as gifts from the director etchings made by Miss Colman of her home and studio in Cambridge. The graduates will be Miss Flora Woodman of Allston, Miss Martha Neuhof of Rockland, Miss Martha Leftofth of Brookline and Miss Emily Day of Somerville.

DEMANDS ON TRADE SCHOOL INCREASING

Haverhill Officials to Extend Original Plans

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 3 (Special)—The proposition of the school committee to start a trade school in this city with the opening of the September term is being received with such enthusiasm that the board finds it necessary to extend its plans and provide facilities for more boys than was intended in the original project.

It has been decided to start in a small way and open a class for the teaching of sheet metal work and gradually enlarge the scope of the trade school idea. Albert L. Barbour, superintendent of schools, thought it might be difficult to get the 16 boys necessary to start the class, but he reports the school board has already received between 40 and 50 applications.

The members of the board, including Mayor Fred D. McGrover, believe that none of the boys who desire this kind of training should be denied the opportunity and the school board has now decided to extend the scope of its activity and probably there will be provided additional opportunities to learn other trades, including that of automobile mechanic, plumbing and shop carpentry.

Superintendent Barbour is now conferring with the state officials on the subject and making a careful survey of the ground in regard to starting the trade school in a more auspicious manner.

PRIZES ARE OFFERED TO CITY EMPLOYEES

Lynn Mayor Seeks Suggestions for Saving Money

LYNN, Mass., June 3 (AP)—Mayor Ralph S. Bauer today offered five \$20 gold pieces as prizes to city employees making the most practical and workable suggestions that will result in the saving of public funds in the conduct of city business.

Mayor Bauer was elected as a "business man's candidate," pledged to reduce the taxes from \$34.30 to \$31 a thousand or less the first year. Lynn has about 1000 municipal employees.

MASONIC CLUB TO MEET

A special members' meeting of the Boston Square and Company club for the discussion of important affairs relating to the club will be held in the auditorium Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. William L. Terhune, president of the club, will preside. A band concert and entertainment have been arranged for the opening of the roof garden next Tuesday evening.

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Yale School of Music Awards Ten Scholarships and Prizes

Evelyn Dillion Mar of West Haven, Conn., Is the Winner of the Morris Steinert Prize for Best Original Work in Larger Musical Forms

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 (Special)—Prizes were awarded to 10 students in the Yale School of Music at the annual commencement concert given last evening by students in the school, assisted by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, Dean David Stanley Smith conducting. The announcements were made by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the University.

The Morris Steinert prize of \$100, which is given for the best original composition in one of the larger musical forms, is awarded this year to Evelyn Dillion Mar of West Haven, Conn., a member of the graduating class, for her Overture-Scherzo in A major. There were four works submitted in competition for this prize.

The Julia E. Lockwood Scholarships are offered annually to two students in the school who pass the best examinations in the theory and practice of instrumental music (organ and pianoforte) and in the theory and practice of vocal music, respectively. This year the award in singing is made to Clara Sellin Herber of New Haven, Conn., and in organ playing to Carl Gustaf Leonard Bloom of Newport, R. I., both members of the second-year class.

Knight Scholarship
The Julia I. Stanley Knight Scholarship of \$125 awarded to the student who shows the most promise as a pianist and musician and who shall have been a student of pianoforte playing in the school for not less than two years was awarded to Estelle Crossman, of Ansonia, Conn., a member of the fourth year class.

The Benjamin Jepson Memorial Prize, awarded annually for excellence in the theory of music during the first year, is given to Emma Crisculo, of New Haven, Conn.

The Francis E. Osborne Kellogg Prize of \$100, established in 1912, for the best examination in theory of music at the end of the course in strict composition is awarded to Herbert Augustus Whitman, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., a member of the third year class, who is also the winner of the prize of \$50 awarded at the annual prize competition in organ-playing. In the award of the Kellogg prize, honorable mention was made of Dorothea Walker, B.A., Smith College 1925, of Waterbury, Conn., a member of the fourth year class.

The Louis Felsburg Memorial Scholarship, offered last year for the first time by the New Haven Musical

Protective Association, to pay the tuition of the student of violin playing who shows the most progress during the year, who gives evidence of promise as a violinist, and who is in good standing in his studies in the theory of music, is awarded to Ronald Walter Ingalls, of Hamilton, N. Y., a member of the graduating class.

Troostyok Prize
The Isidore Troostyok Memorial Prize, also given last year for the first time, to the student of violin playing whose talents and general attainments in performance and study most deserve recognition, and who has been a member of the department of violin-playing for at least three years, is awarded to Alphonso Cavallaro of New Haven, Conn., a member of the third year class.

The degree of bachelor of music will be conferred at the university commencement exercises, June 23, on eight students who have been recommended by the faculty. They are: Louise Bellingier of New Haven, Conn.; Giovanna Maria deBasilis of Glen Falls, N. Y.; Minerva Evelyn Demmons of New Haven, Conn.; May Agnes Gillies of New Haven, Conn.; Wilburn Scott Goldthwaite of Melrose, Mass.; Ronald Walter Ingalls of Hamilton, N. Y.; Evelyn Dillion Mar of West Haven, Conn., and Martha Weintraub of New Haven, Conn.

SORORITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS
Florence Liff of Brighton has been elected president of the Inter-Sorority Council at the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters. Miss Liff has been prominent in many student activities. During the year she was chairman of the ten dance committee. Other officers include Lorraine Cunningham of Philadelphia, vice-president; Grace Mann of Glen Falls, N. Y., secretary; Edith Chadwick of Exeter, N. H., treasurer. Miss Cunningham was business manager of the junior year book, The Strid, this year, and has held other prominent student positions.

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FRENCH FUNDING PACT WINS STEP

House Votes \$6,847,674,000 Terms—Vigorous Contest Expected in Senate

WASHINGTON, June 3 (P)—The \$6,847,674,000 French debt funding agreement is now up to the Senate, with a vigorous fight against ratification in prospect.

Without waiting for action by the French Parliament, the House approved the settlement by a vote of 236 to 112. Previously it had refused, 202 to 140, to send it back to the Ways and Means Committee, pending action at Paris.

Regarded as one of the Administration's favored measures, the bill of ratification is expected in many quarters to add a number of days to the current session of Congress, despite the efforts of leaders to expedite adjournment. This and farm relief appear to be the major barriers to the desire of many members who are up for re-election to get home to take personal charge of their campaigns.

Opponents of the agreement fought it vigorously during the two days it was before the House, but the majority carried the bill. They had little or no chance to defeat ratification or block action. Under Senate rules, the opposition has more latitude for a protracted contest.

As in the House, the opponents are expected to base their objections on the liberality of the terms, which spread the payments over 62 years in annual installments, graduating upward from \$30,000,000 until the full amount, which includes interest, is paid.

Proponents of ratification hold that the agreement accurately reflects France's capacity to pay, while opponents contend that this is not the case and that it is unfair to American taxpayers, because the United States, in borrowing the funds advanced to France, agreed to pay 4 1/2 per cent interest on most of the principal, whereas the settlement provides for a much lower rate.

News of Ratification Brings Satisfaction to Paris

By Special Cable
PARIS, June 3.—The Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber has decided to ask the Government to give it an opportunity without delay of considering jointly with the Finance Commission the problem of intralateral debts, and especially the accord concluded by Henry Berenger, French Ambassador to the United States in Washington. No date at which the commissions are likely to bring their report on this subject before the Chamber can be forecasted. Doubtless, if the Government responds favorably to the present request, then the commissions will work quickly.

Yet there is only a short time before a long vacation and it seems somewhat doubtful whether the Government, which is desirous of devoting every effort to the restoration of the financial position and not to risk arousing strong feelings on other questions, will be able to obtain ratification before the autumn. This delay, if it is indeed realized,

will be purely due to pressing material circumstances.

It is with satisfaction that news of the ratification in Washington is learned, because considerable doubt had been entertained as to American intentions. There is certainly still pointed criticism of the Berenger settlement, but generally, though enthusiasm for his work is lacking, there is acceptance of the arrangements made.

SYRIA NOW CALM, SAYS M. DE JOUVENEL

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 3.—Henry de Jovenel, French High Commissioner in Syria, has arrived in Paris to present an account of the situation to the Government and parliamentary commission. He declares that after the uprisings of last year Syria is now relatively calm. He does not doubt that complete pacification can quickly be achieved, but admits that the problem of the organization of Damascus will demand much patience. The danger from the Druses has been removed and after the French entry into Soula villages submitted one after another.

M. de Jovenel states that the possibilities of religious strife in the Lebanon have disappeared. Thus a Muhammadan received the votes of Christians in one case and an Orthodox Greek has been elected president of the republic unanimously by the two chambers, receiving all the Muhammadan votes. It is believed that only local police operations are now necessary.

LEAGUE IS TO MAKE LOAN TO BULGARIA

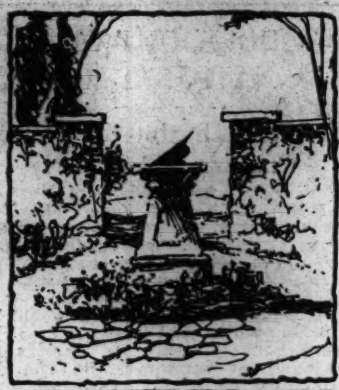
By Special Cable

SOFIA, June 3.—According to news received here the League of Nations next Tuesday is to give favorable consideration to Bulgaria's request for a loan for the refugees, Mr. Moloff, Bulgarian Finance Minister, will start for London and Paris at once to arrange the details. It is believed that the first advance against the loan will be received this month. During the past 10 years more than 500,000 refugees have flocked into Bulgaria, many of whom are in a desperate condition.

They continue to come from the territories which Bulgaria has lost to Rumania, Serbia, Greece, and Turkey. This loan will be the first tangible evidence of Bulgaria's restored credit, and the beginning of an economic improvement. It is expected that the Bulgarian National Assembly will ratify this week a very important concession, giving an English firm the exclusive right to export agricultural products.

ALABAMA FORESTRY AREAS AUGMENTED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—More than 3,000,000 acres have been added to the areas included within forestry districts since the first of the year, according to Col. Page S. Bunker, state forester. This brings the total patrolled area to about 8,750,000 acres. It is believed that by the end of the year, 12,000,000 acres will have been included in the area. Frequent requests are being received from various parts of the State that certain areas be included in the patrolled portion and these requests are being considered as fast as the department can get to them.



SUNSET STORIES

A NUMBER of years ago, long before the start of the Big Brother movement, the late Thomas L. Manson was making a friendly call on a member of a large publishing firm, when there was shown into the room a blue-eyed fair-haired boy. Not in the least abashed in the presence of strangers, the lad briefly stated that, though he was but 11 years old, he wanted to work so that he might aid in the support of his mother and his infant sister.

He presented a letter of introduction and Mr. Manson, in the background, was an attentive and interested listener to the conversation that ensued. He was impressed by the boy's manliness, self-reliance, and unselfish desire to be useful to those he loved.

When the publisher finally agreed to hire the youthful applicant as office boy, the financier asked that he might be allowed to take the little fellow under his wing, to give him a chance as well as a job. The decision was left with the child's mother and she thankfully agreed to fall in with Mr. Manson's generous proposition, which was that he send her son to school for three years, meanwhile paying him the few dollars a week that was all that he at such a tender age could expect to earn in any capacity.

It is pleasant to record that this proved to be a sound investment, even though it savored somewhat of "dealing in futures." When the boy was 14 he entered into Mr. Manson's employ and since has never left it. He continued his education at night school, and he rendered such faithful, efficient service to his employers that later on, when his benefactor founded a firm of his own, the then 27-year-old young man was admitted to partnership.

Someone has said that the truest gratitude is that which takes the form of a well-ordered life. If so, then that due Mr. Manson's kindly thought for a fatherless small boy is finding its fullest expression in the person of his protégé, who has now become a man of influence, a highly respected citizen, and an earnest churchman.

Los Angeles, Calif. Special Correspondence

A YOUNG couple, looking for a home, found a very comfortable and artistic house in the outskirts of the city. The house had been unoccupied for over three months and the grounds were in a very neglected condition. However,

a lease was taken for one year and with much joy the grounds were cleaned up and many shrubs and flowers planted.

In a remarkably short time the place changed from an appearance of neglect to a lovely kept home admired by all who chanced to pass. Many times during the process of change friends and strangers would stop to ask if the place had been purchased and upon receiving a negative reply, would say, "How extravagant of you to go to all this work when you have only a lease." The thought was then expressed that there was much joy in the work and that the next tenant would enjoy a neatly kept place. The young couple left at the end of the lease but the place continues to be well kept by a new tenant and so the thought of unselfishness continues to survive.



A Little Wonder on the Flying Trapeze

ON JOHNNY'S way home from school there was a billboard beside the road, and anybody who is acquainted with a billboard knows that it is at its best and most entertaining when it has pictures of a circus on it. Johnny had stopped and looked a long time at the billboard, which was all covered over with pictures of the famous Belzoni Family, who, so the billboard said, were the very greatest performers on the flying trapeze anywhere in the whole world. And so Johnny had looked a long time at the pictures of the famous Belzoni Family, and when he went to sleep he was still thinking about them, and what fun it must be to be able to do such wonderful things on the flying trapeze.

The next thing Johnny knew he was in a circus himself, dressed in a tight-fitting suit just like one of the famous Belzoni Family, and the band was playing, and the clown was standing on his head, and Johnny was making a bow to the audience and the odd thing about that was that there were only two persons in the audience—a stout lady in a black silk dress and a stout gentleman in a neat plaid suit. But it seemed quite natural to Johnny that there should be only two persons in the audience, and he bowed to the stout lady and the stout gentleman and smiled, and put his hand over his heart.

"There he is," said the stout lady to the stout gentleman, fanning herself with a palm leaf fan. "There's Johnny! Oh, he's a little wonder on the flying trapeze, that boy is!"

"I don't doubt it," said the stout gentleman to the stout lady, fanning himself with a palm leaf fan. "But he can't beat the famous Belzoni Family."

"You wait and see," said the stout lady to the stout gentleman. "I've seen that Belzoni Family." Johnny made another bow to the stout lady and the stout gentleman. And then he climbed nimbly up a long ladder, up and up and up to

ART TEACHERS HELP INDUSTRY

Recent Years Show Developments in This Branch of Education

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 18.—An inquiry has recently been conducted by the National Society of Art Masters into the provision of art instruction in relation to industry. The result of the inquiry is to establish the fact

that a great development in this branch of education has taken place in recent years. Most of the instruction takes place in junior art schools or courses preceding apprenticeship; and the students are usually from 14 to 16 years of age.

In the large towns the local art schools have taken the step of forming advisory committees in connection with each of the chief industries. In the smaller towns the advisory committee is usually set up for all the trades together. These art advisory committees contain representatives of the various trades in the locality, and thus insure that the art schools do not lose touch with the needs of industry and commerce.

The inquiry shows that some 50 industries (excluding handicrafts) are now being catered for in this way. The painters and decorators' trade has made exceptional progress, owing to the fact that the federation which exists in this trade has drawn up its own scheme of instruction which must be followed by its apprentices.

Printing is another trade in which the influence of artistic instruction is much in evidence. Classes for window-dressers in shops are being held, and design in confectionery is also a matter of instruction. The plasterers' union is giving attention to artistic training, with the result that classes for plasterers are increasing in number.

Rubbing Out a Living a Matter of Art Gum and Elbow Action

Commuters as Volunteer Artists Sometimes Improve Elevated Posters—But Only Sometimes

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence

A WOMAN standing on the platform of the Elevated railway observed a man with art gum cleaning up the posters. He was fairly well dressed; and as she watched him rub, then stand back and eye his work critically, her curiosity got the better of her.

"Beg pardon," she said; "but do you mind telling me why you are making those erasures on the posters?" He looked her up and down for a second out of squinting eyes before he drew out, "I am doing this for the pay envelope I get every two weeks."

So he was not an individual with a penchant for keeping up the appearance of the posters. Mentally, she had classified him with the persons who distribute tracts and paint numbers along highways. He was a regular employee of the Chicago Elevated Advertising Company. The job struck her as being unique.

An interview with James T. Downey, president of the company, brought out the information that

there are three employees who do nothing but travel the Elevated lines and, with art gum as the single tool of their trade, try to keep the posters clean.

"Americans are a very restless people," said Mr. Downey. "If they have to wait on an Elevated platform for a few minutes they must be doing something. Markings on our posters are just one indication of this. The clean-shaven face on most of the color advertisements is quite likely to grow a mustache or whiskers. When earrings were in style a pair cropped out on the ears of almost every poster girl. Fashions count, even in poster disfigurements."

He continued, "Some platforms cause us a great deal more trouble than others. Our men have their biggest job in the region of the universities and junior colleges—but especially the latter. Perhaps three or four students will compete to see what effects they can gain. Often a few strokes will completely change the whole impression of the picture. Frequently, we have observed the work of fellows with some inclination and talent in art. It is not the usual case, but we have actually gained ideas for the improvement of lines, a different tilt of a nose, for example."

"Mr. Downey, do the poster disfigurements reflect any special character traits of the artists?"

"Yes, indeed!" came the ready answer. "What's in a man's mind comes out. Occasionally the touches are disgraceful but often they are humorous. But every single pencil stroke is a suggestion to whoever sees it, so we try to keep every mark rubbed off."

A walk through the company's display rooms opens many interesting phases of the work. Especially does one feel the privilege of looking over the large collection of British posters. Here is real art. One learns that the idea for the beautiful outdoor posters representing Chicago scenes came from the British.

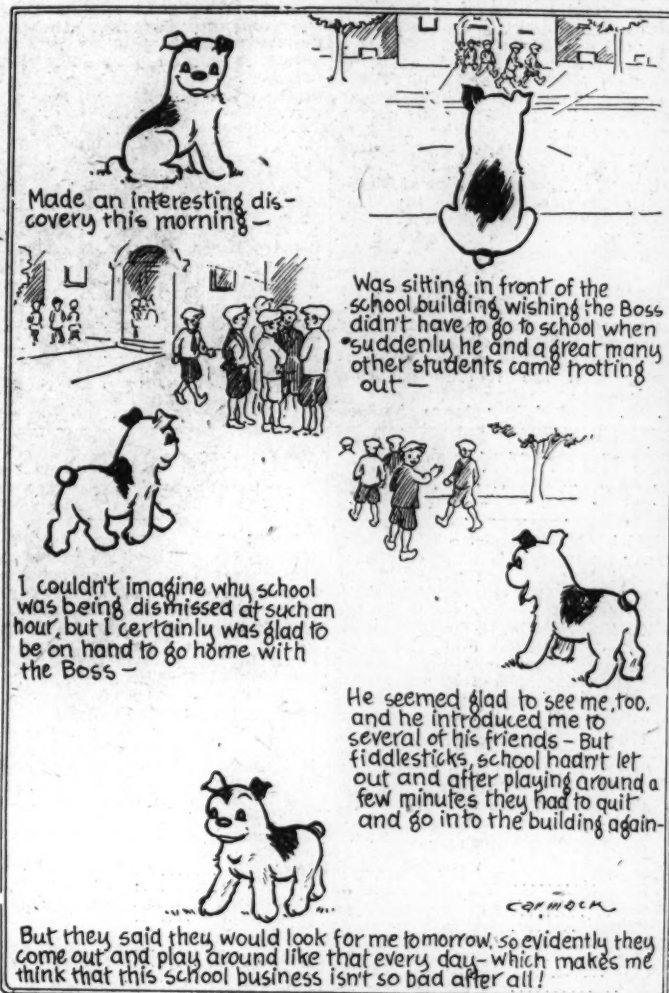
"Do the British mar their posters, too?" asked the Chicago woman.

"Not like the Americans," said Mr. Downey. "They are much less restless than we are. But that is only a partial explanation. They are better trained. We will have to be educated."

That evening as the Chicagoan got off her elevated train she noticed that the baby in a talcum advertisement had been given a pencil coating of black. And she knew that if none else removed it, within a day or two along would come a man with art gum who would put an end to the incongruity—just a different turn in the job of the man who rubs out his living.

PONTIAC FACTORY PLANNED
PONTIAC, Mich., June 3 (P)—General Motors Corporation will build a \$5,000,000 factory here for the manufacture of Pontiac cars, it was announced by the executive committee in session here. The factory is to be ready for use Jan. 1, 1927.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Lovejoy

SHOCK ABSORBERS

HYDRAULIC

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Automatic Illustrated
\$125
Model J

A popular priced set of Lovejoys to meet the requirements of owners of medium priced light weight cars.

Both attached by your local dealer. Guaranteed for three years. Try a set for a month—then your dealer will refund your money if you want it.

Standard Equipment on the world's finest cars

Month after month, more and more of the higher-priced cars are coming from the factories equipped with Lovejoys. Their makers have found, by tests and experiments, that Lovejoys give their customers that finishing touch of safety and comfort which every motorist desires.

LOVEJOY MANUFACTURING CO.
51 Brighton Avenue, Boston

HARVARD CREW COACH RESIGNS

Lack of Co-operation Given as Reason for Stevens' Withdrawal

With the Harvard University crew leaving for Red Top, Conn., Sunday, after weeks before meeting Yale University in the annual race on the Thames River, Edward A. Stevens, head coach of the varsity and junior varsity eight, has resigned. Stevens, who has been coaching the crew for three years, has resigned because of the lack of co-operation on the part of the crew. Stevens came as a complete surprise to all those who had expected him to stay. Stevens was believed to be leaving the crew because of the lack of co-operation on the part of the crew. Stevens was believed to be leaving the crew because of the lack of co-operation on the part of the crew. Stevens was believed to be leaving the crew because of the lack of co-operation on the part of the crew.

Bowling Victory for Finland; U. S. Second

Stockholm, Sweden, June 3.—The bowling for teams of two in the international tournament here, in which Americans are participating, resulted in a victory for Finland.

Leader Shakes Up Yale Crew Orders

NEW HAVEN, June 2.—Important shifts in the Yale varsity crew were made yesterday afternoon by Coach Edward O. Leader following working out on the Housatonic River at Derby.

WISCONSIN TO TRY TO AVOID SECOND-PLACE TIE IN "BIG TEN"

Must Defeat Chicago in Its Final Baseball Game—Two Other Contests Are Scheduled for the Next Seven Days

CHICAGO, June 3.—In an effort to hold second place, University of Wisconsin baseball team will play the University of Chicago on Saturday in the baseball championship game of the Intercollegiate Conference.

MISS COTTMAN UPSETS MRS. HUFF AT TENNIS

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Miss Eleanor Cottman of Baltimore caused an upset in the third round of the women's tennis championship yesterday by defeating Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia.

CHURCH CUP TENNIS CAPTAINS ARE NAMED

NEW YORK, June 3.—The United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday announced election of captains for the Church Cup tennis tournament.

MISS CECIL LEITCH Loses French Title

St. Germain, France, June 3.—Miss Cecil Leitch of England won the French women's open golf championship yesterday, defeating Miss Cecil Leitch of England in the final, 3 and 2.

UNITED STATES DEFENDS TROPHY

(Continued from Page 1)

drubbing ever administered to an opponent in the annals of the Walker Cup competitions. Jones shot seven consecutive 4s to win the match, after ending the round with a 9 up.

PADDOCK OUT OF NATIONAL GAMES

Famous Sprinter Started Training Too Early

PASADENA, Calif., June 3.—Because he has passed the peak of his form, Charles W. Paddock, the sprinter, will not compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championships to be held in Philadelphia in July.

MISS WILLS AND Mlle. Lenglen Advance

United States Champion Is Extended to the Limit by Mme. Golding of France

PARIS, June 3.—Miss Helen N. Wills and Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, rival tennis champions of the United States and Europe, were tied in their matches yesterday as the international hard court championships were launched in a drizzle which compelled most of the spectators to retire before the contests were completed.

DE MAR WINNER BY WIDE MARGIN

Takes Marathon Run Which Is Opening Sporting Event in Sesquicentennial

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—(AP)—Clarence H. De Mar is still king of United States Marathon runners. The United States champion proved his supremacy again yesterday in convincing manner when he outraced a field of 62 distance men in the Sesquicentennial marathon, run from Valley Forge to the Municipal Stadium here over ground made historic in Revolutionary War days.

"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE GOLF AT KNOXVILLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 3.—Golfers of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, comprising the 10 largest universities of the central United States, are to play their annual championship tournament at the Knoxville Golf Club, Lake Forest, north of here, this morning.

30. CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 3.—(Special)—Los Angeles voters will elect a new city council today.

SIXTEEN MAJOR "Cs" AWARDED AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 3.—Sixteen major letters were awarded to swimmers, water polo, track, wrestling and gymnastic athletes at University of Chicago yesterday.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Springfield, Mass., June 3.—(Special)—The New England League baseball season opened today.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Bridgeport 1, Providence 0.
Hartford 6, Albany 3.
Waterbury 9, New Haven 6.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Columbia 4, Pennsylvania 2.
Columbia 1, Princeton 6.
Norwich 6, Dartmouth 0.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Lynn 4, Lewiston 2.
Methuen 6, Haverhill 6.
Portland 4, Manchester 4 (8 1/2 innings).

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Worcester 7, Lowell 3.
Springfield 6, New Hampshire 5.
Cohasset 2, Maine 1 (11 innings).

Japan-China India-Egypt—Round the World

A sailing every fortnight from Boston and New York for the Orient and Round the World via Havana, the Panama Canal and California. [From San Francisco a sailing every Saturday.]

The Tribune

WINNIEP
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years..."

The Edmonton Journal

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177 STATE STREET, BOSTON

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 29, Boston 14.
Chicago 23, Pittsburgh 18.
Brooklyn 24, St. Louis 23.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 12, Brooklyn 11 (12 innings).
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 14, Chicago 13.

GAMES THURSDAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES AND GIANTS DIVIDE

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 12 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 12 1
Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

BRAYS TAKE TWO

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston... 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 10 3
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

HOBBS HITS HOME RUN

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TILDEN IN SEMIFINALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—(AP)—Tilden defeated Harold G. Hargrave yesterday in the fourth round of the Connecticut State tennis tournament.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 27, Milwaukee 17.
Indianapolis 20, Toledo 15.
Cleveland 22, St. Louis 19.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 14, Columbus 5.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 27, Oakland 26.
Seattle 28, Portland 26.
San Francisco 24, Sacramento 23.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 27, Oakland 26.
Seattle 28, Portland 26.
San Francisco 24, Sacramento 23.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 30, Birmingham 29.
Memphis 28, Nashville 28.
Atlanta 28, Louisville 28.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Atlanta 28, Louisville 28.
Birmingham 29, New Orleans 30.
Memphis 28, Nashville 28.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Buffalo 32, Toronto 21.
Newark 23, Detroit 20.
Jersey City 17, Syracuse 14.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Buffalo 32, Toronto 21.
Newark 23, Detroit 20.
Jersey City 17, Syracuse 14.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Buffalo 32, Toronto 21.
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Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

A Mozart Premiere

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA, May 3.—LUDWIG VON KÖCHEL, who catalogued the compositions which sprang from Mozart's prolific pen, records 10 symphonies as lost. One of them has recently been found by Prof. Wilhelm Fischer, at the monastery of Lambach, Austria, in the vast archives from which several symphonies by Leopold Mozart, Wolfgang's father, have been brought to light. The most important find, however, was that of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Symphony in G major, Professor Fischer ascribes its date to 1767, and has good reasons to substantiate his claim. The "new" Mozart symphony is, therefore, the work of a youth of 11 years, and its composition virtually coincides with that of the one-act opera "Bastien et Bastienne," and with the first and second of the so-called "Viennese symphonies."

A Belated Premiere

An historical concert recently given here under the auspices of the Institute of Musical History, under the title of "300 Years of Music," derived its importance from the belated premiere of this Mozart piece. Without overrating its significance, and refraining from superlatives, it is said that this symphony is a gem of its kind. To state that it stands on its own merits and deserves admiration is the greatest tribute possible to a youthful effort. The modest scoring (strings, two oboes, and two horns) probably accounts for the thinness of the first movement (Allegro maestoso), if not for its somewhat weak invention. The second movement (Andante) is beautiful in its soaring string cantilena resting on sustained horn notes, and anticipates some of the finest passages of the "Magic Flute"; and the last (Presto) movement is delightful in its briskness. Seekers might here discover a hint of the peasants' scene from "Don Juan," with Zerlina's joyful solo song.

The piece commands far more than merely historical interest, and in this respect stood out with distinction against the abundance of other musical rarities involved in the long program of the "historical concert." Only a beautiful pianoforte trio by Stamitz lingers in memory, and Ph. E. Bach's "Concerto in D minor" with its strongly yet discreetly applied contrapuntal workmanship and its original third movement. An interesting item was J. F. Reichardt's Rhapsody for baritone voice; the same poem supplied the words for Brahms's Rhapsody for contralto and chorus, and Reichardt proved a not unworthy predecessor.

Mozart's C Minor Mass After an interval of many years, Mozart's Mass in C minor has again been heard—a piece which dwells in reserved obscurity beside the, of course greater and more imposing Mozart Requiem. The history of this Mass is unique and little known. Mozart completed merely four movements (Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus and Benedictus) and interrupted his

Edmund Goulding's "Paris"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1.—Capitol Theater, "Paris," a motion picture written and directed by Edmund Goulding for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

A rather unusual picture comes to the screen in Edmund Goulding's

"Paris," a tale of a young moneyed

American and two Parisian Apaches.

He has worked his three characters

into a novel entanglement and made

a curiously absorbing little picture

out of their difficulties. Just how

true it all is to the manners and

methods of the Parisian underworld

is hard to say, yet most of the action

swings along plausibly enough for

screen purposes.

It is in Mr. Goulding's clever and

original direction that the story

takes strength and purpose, and

because of the peculiarly poignant

acting of Joan Crawford, a consid-

erable newcomer to the upper circles

of filmdom, the whole tale takes on

a vivid emotional quality that is

all too rare in motion pictures. His

contributions moments of real acting

to this sensuous comedy of an irre-

solute girl of Montmartre.

Charles Ray, still flirting with

his old-time comedy methods, is a

personable figure as the young Amer-

ican bent on getting into trouble, and

he comes one step nearer being the

happy-go-lucky young man about-

town that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is

apparently determined to make of

him. His well-proved sincerity and

screen ability is quite sufficient with-

out some of the quirks and frills that

he still fancies; he can afford today

to play his sophisticated parts very

straight. Douglas Gilmore is a dan-

ging Apache, and backs up his side

of the triangle convincingly. If Mr.

Goulding can contrive to get such

interesting results from such slim

material he should be set to work at

once on something of major con-

sequence. R. F.

R. F.

R. F.

R. F.

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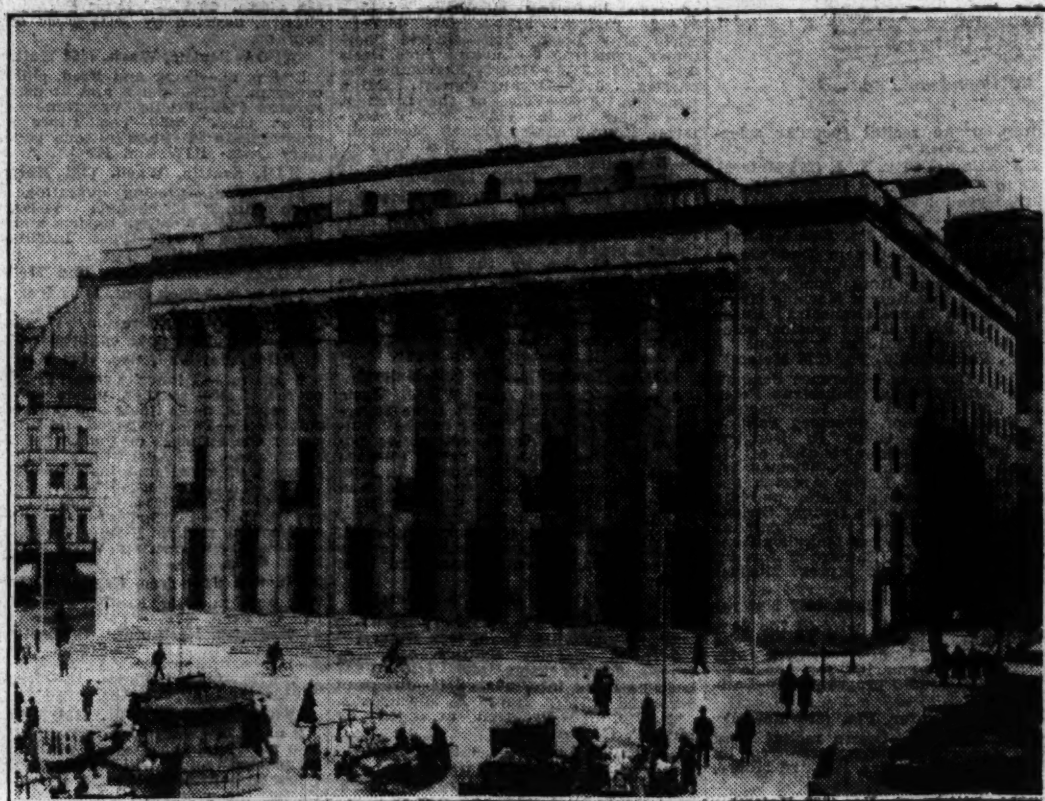
R. F.

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R. F.



NEW CONCERT HALL, STOCKHOLM, DESIGNED BY IVAR TENGBOM

Stockholm's New Concert Hall

Special Correspondence

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—STOCKHOLM'S new Concert Hall, designed by the Swedish architect, Ivar Tengbom, which was opened on April 7, is a most beautiful and appropriate temple of music. Situated on Kungälvstråtan, one of Stockholm's busiest streets, the Concert Hall occupies one side of a large square devoted on week days to an open market. Many people have objected to this as being out of keeping with its dignity, but it was Professor Tengbom's desire that the building should stand in the center of the city's daily activity, a symbol of the Swedish people's inherent love of music.

The facade of the cube-like structure is adorned with 10 monumental columns of gray granite surrounded by carved Corinthian capitals. Entrance to the hall is gained through nine bronze doors of Chinese design surmounted by nine balustrades with golden ornaments, the 10 pillars of the facade serving to divide the mass of people entering the vestibule into nine streams. This vestibule is decorated with four groups of white marble goddesses of music, executed by Prof. Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor. The floor is adorned with marble mosaics, the work of Mr. Forsseth, the artist. Between the four marble goddesses are three entrances leading to the underground cloakroom which has accommodation for 2000 coats.

From each end of this hall broad stairways lead up to the larger Concert Hall which occupies the center of the whole building. In contrast to the simple classic style of the other rooms this hall is original in design. The banisters sparkle with zig-zag ornament in gold work. The stairs are blue and white, and the walls are white and blue, and against which curtains of blue-black are thrown up in strong contrast. The upper hall is treated in a more restrained manner. Here the walls are white and the floor is laid with large rugs in shades of green.

A feature in the large Concert Hall is the original lighting effect obtained by the hall being built like one box within a larger box, so that the ceiling is lighted from the sides invisibly. This ceiling is light, white and airy, and entirely undecorated. The hall, however, is rich with color. The seats are upholstered in purplish-red velvet and the orange walls of the balconies shine in the golden light. Over the balustrades hang rugs of red, black and gold.

The acoustics problem was solved by the world-renowned Svante Arrhenius. Prof. Henrik Kreiger, who for 17 years has been experimenting in his acoustic laboratory at the Technical High School in Stockholm, has taken the keenest interest in the Concert Hall's acoustic problem. The small Concert Hall, which

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Bell & Howell Co. CHICAGO

"Little Industries" Exhibit in Florence

Special Correspondence

FLORENCE, Italy.—FLORENCE is now holding its second exhibition of "Little Industries," "Piccole Industrie," for the display of all branches of the national craftsmanship, of handicrafts of all kinds.

In one sense we hardly need to go to such an exhibition for examples of the traditional "arts and crafts," since in this city we may see daily many manifestations of skill from all the regions of Italy, expressed in every kind of material and variety of technique. In the shop windows, or seeking out some small workshop in a back street with some little task of repair or construction, may be reminded of the extraordinary delicacy of touch, the manual efficiency, which have been transmitted to the workers of today by those generations of artisans and craftsmen who filled every city, almost every village of Italy with beautiful things, leaving the nation still rich from end to end in treasure, even after it has shared with and enriched museums and collectors all over the world.

In this exhibition we not only find many of the works with which we are familiar, but find them coordinated with the same class of work from more remote parts; find enumerated the names of the cities or villages where this or that traditional pattern or method survives; and receive a fresh sense of the robust and varied manifestations of that sense of beauty which, rightly applied, can enrich and ennoble the simplest details of daily life.

There is furniture, painted or carved, or inlaid; wrought iron work, woodcarvings, majolica, pottery of all sorts, embroidery, lace, the woven stuffs, leather work, straw and basketry of every kind and

color, mosaics, stained glass, delicate machinery, fine and gracefully built boats and canoes, musical instruments; in fact, examples of articles of every kind which the skill of man can fashion of wood or iron, leather or silk or wool, ivory or stone.

There is a display of lovely glass from Venice—plates and bottles and cups in forms as delicate as the curve of a wave or the calyx of a flower, in pale colors as ethereal as the tints of Venice itself seen across the lagoons at dawn. There is pottery from all parts of the peninsula; quaint shaped pots and jugs and bowls in archaic forms molded of pale cream earthenware, from Puglia; and an endless variety from Naples and Faenza and Grottoferata and Arezzo, the latter painted with old designs of strange animals and primitive patterns, and with stiffly outlined and almost childish youths or ladies of centuries ago, reminiscent of the days when it was customary for a wedding or great event to make entire table services for the bridegroom, or of the illustrious person whom the feast was designed to honor.

An interesting exhibit is that of the gorgeous colored woolen embroideries and coarsely woven stuffs from the Province of Cosenza and other parts of southern Italy, in which scarlet, rose, vivid green, yellow and other brilliant tints are worked in imitative patterns, on a white, or bright colored background, for rugs, covers, curtains and all the varied household fittings to which the peasant women apply their skill. Among the most brilliant embroideries are also those from Sardinia, characteristic of which is frequently a background of stripes or squares of smooth cloth of scarlet and royal blue, worked over in vivid colored silks, in which orange and lemon yellow predominate.

Ravenna has a display of an antique form of art, purely Roman in tradition. This is the "Bust color printing by hand" on coarse cream linen and other like materials. This industry is of ancient origin even to the beginning of the fifteenth century or earlier, and was much in vogue among the peasants of the Romagna, and among their bad covers and such like household furnishings. The old surviving patterns are being extensively reproduced today.

Sardinia has an exhibit of its basket work, those stiff cream-tinted table dishes and mats and articles of all kinds, and their bad covers and such like household furnishings. The old surviving patterns are being extensively reproduced today.

And as one wanders on, looking at all these delightful things, a conviction grows that happiness must have gone into the execution of all this work; that the women who set those skilled stitches in those glowing colors or wove those filmy laces, the men who molded those pots and blew that glass and turned the ivory and wrought the iron and shaped the wood, must have felt a delight in their task apart from any profit that task might yield; must have felt something of that joy in the exercise of their powers, that striving for noble achievement which found expression long ago in what should surely always be the craftsman's petition: "prosper, thou the work of our hands upon us, O Lord; prosper thou our handiwork."

Union League Club, Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31.—THE reappearance of the collection of paintings and sculpture of the Union League Club collection, at the recent dedication of the new club house, was greeted with the enthusiasm generally accorded to a fresh exhibition. The portraits of American statesmen, leading citizens, the decorative paintings representing American art, some old masters, historic engravings and sculptures which had been acquired for a purpose, emphasized the civic ideals of the organization. The works of art have been grouped effectively to emphasize sentimental values, or to classify those of an era. The art committee purchases annually until the war-time, then becoming quiescent, the lively interest of the club members turned to other things and so this fine collection slipped out of memory although the smoke laden walls remained hung with canvases once praised for their beauty. There came a period when a public spirited art committee chose a painting yearly from the American oils at the Autumn Salon, at the Art Institute.

These annual contributions of the works of living painters compose the most valuable group of canvases, which to all intents and purposes is a national asset. "The Hawk's Nest Pool" by Henry W. Ranger, "The Picnic Party," a fine example of the best period (1894) of George Inness, "Evening, Autumn," by A. H. Wyant, "Frosty Morning" by Leonard Ochtman, and works by Alton Clark, Oliver Dennett Grover, Julius Rolshoven, Wilson Irvine, Gardner Symons, William Wendt, Paul Daugherty and John C. Johnson signify the choice of the jury. The Toot Schoor represented by Walter Ufer and Victor Higgins, and from the east are Charles W. Hawthorne and Irving Wiles.

As becomes the dignity of the Union League Club, the portraits on the first floor are those of statesmen. The portrait of George Washington, a portrait of the sixties in Chicago, is a canvas representing Stephen A. Douglas painted from life during the period of the Lincoln debates, a portrait of Gen. John C. Fremont, hero of the Red Cloud, and "Webster in a Hunting Costume" at Marshfield. Among the sculptures is a marble bust of Daniel Webster from life, by Hiram Powers.

The portrait of Rufus Choate (The Elder) is by Henry F. Spread, one of the best of the school of this city. Of a much later period is the portrait of Theodore Roosevelt by Cecil de Wentworth and a succession of presidents of the club were painted by Ralph Clarkson, W. A. Duncan, Alice Tyler, J. Ross Bryson and others. Thomas Buchanan Read not only made a study for the head of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, but while in Rome in 1871, wrote the poem of "Sheridan's Ride"—"From Winchester Twenty Miles Away" and painted a dramatic composition in oils of the horse and rider.

Of quite another period yet distinguished as the first picture owned and presented to the Union League Club, is an English color print of William E. Gladstone. The group of engravings includes portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster by Jacques Reich and a rare impression of an engraving executed in 1775 of William Penn treating with the Indians for the Province of Pennsylvania, 1681. In the library is a bronze bust of Edward Everett Hale by William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor. The "Victory" executed by Evelyn Longman, cast in bronze, is highly prized.

A canvas by Peter Paul Rubens—"Artemesia Drinking the Ashes of Her Husband" is the one example of that period. A portrait of Thomas Jefferson is attributed to Gilbert Stuart. From the French Impressionists is a Monet, "Trees in Blossom," and from Barlitz "Fantasy" by Diaz, while examples of the Dutch schools of the late nineteenth century recall the enthusiasm of that decade. Really attractive paintings of foreign origin by our own artists abroad are many. The contemporary American works chosen for excellence in technique and composition are hung in the main lounge, the resident members' lounge and the woman's dining room. The choice is excellent. It is hoped that American artists endeavor to make attractive pictures.

The Hamilton Club is assembling a collection, which shows an appreciation of living men and women. It has purchased a number of canvases and has held several annual exhibitions. In its first floor lobby hang colorful paintings by Karl A. Buehr, G. Ames Aldrich and George Elmer Browne, all three being representative of high standards.

Just now another large group of adult viewers of the fine arts are being called to the children's room at the Art Institute to view the work of the Saturday classes in the art school. A new direction is taken by the young artists judging from the original drawings, illustrations, water colors and block prints and animals sculptured from soap or modeled from clay. Stage sets for Cinderella's ball, and the "Forty Thieves" work in bulk and color all indicate enthusiasm and independent art expression. The old-time formal drawing is a thing of the past.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Metropolitan

IT ENDS SATURDAY

TAKE A CHANCE

WEEK

and Charleston Contests

NEXT WEEK

RAYMOND GRIFFITH in

"WET PAINT"

CANTOR ROSENBLATT

"THE VISION," a drama in Technicolor

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THE HOME FORUM

On Being "Too Soon Made Glad"

THE indictment brought by Robert Browning against the Duke in the poem, "My Last Duchess," is so complete that no one, so far as I am aware, has ever attempted to say a good word for him. By his own words the Duke shows himself to be utterly cold, egoistic, haughty, and calculating, careless of the rights and feelings of others, intensely proud of his possessions and of his "nine-hundred-years-old name." We can scarcely allow him a sense of beauty, despite the fact that he has spent his years and his money in collecting beautiful things, for it is apparently the ownership of these things that chiefly concerns him. The proof of this is seen in his determination, early in life, to regard his former wife as merely a personal chattel and in his obvious preference of her portrait to the woman herself. The only good quality that he claims for himself is "taste," by which he seems to mean a chilly decorum chiefly valuable in showing him what not to do, what not to say, what not to like, and never by any chance allowing him the slightest spontaneous enthusiasm of any kind. This is really good taste, if the Duke is a fair example of what good taste can do for us, then it is a quality, we feel, that we can do very well without.

Browning felt about this creature of his, no doubt, very much as we feel, for he, too, like us, belonged to an age essentially expansive and enthusiastic, to an age that preferred warmth of emotion to any degree of cold correctness. The people he approved were those whose hearts, as we say, were "in the right place," however far astray their heads might sometimes be. The Duke of Ferrara, whatever may be said of his head, evidently has no heart at all. His emotions are chiefly pride and contempt—haughty and self-regarding emotions—both, tending rather to separate people than to bring them together. He is essentially the critic who stands off and appraises people and things very coolly, by the intellect alone, and this is a type of character for which, during the last century and a half, we have had little patience. He is the very antithesis of the warmly appreciative, expansive enthusiast who engages the unreserved interest and embrace and who, when he cannot praise, says nothing. For a hundred and fifty years or so, for that matter, ever since the third Earl of Shaftesbury published his "Characteristics," we have been, nearly all of us, on the side of the enthusiast. We have loved him partly because he lives us and helps to keep us in a good conceit with ourselves. By the same token, we have for the same length of time disliked and suspected the critic.

Witness what the enthusiast says of the critic. "He is a cold, calculating, self-regarding creature, who stands off and appraises people and things very coolly, by the intellect alone, and this is a type of character for which, during the last century and a half, we have had little patience. He is the very antithesis of the warmly appreciative, expansive enthusiast who engages the unreserved interest and embrace and who, when he cannot praise, says nothing. For a hundred and fifty years or so, for that matter, ever since the third Earl of Shaftesbury published his "Characteristics," we have been, nearly all of us, on the side of the enthusiast. We have loved him partly because he lives us and helps to keep us in a good conceit with ourselves. By the same token, we have for the same length of time disliked and suspected the critic.

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EDUCATIONAL

Englishman Making a Dictionary of the American Language

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill. — English words that came over in the Mayflower and in the thousands of ships that followed her course have become Americanized no less than the descendants of the good Englishmen who brought them over, yet it has remained for a staid Briton to lead the way to giving them a dictionary habitation all their own. Dr. W. A. Craigie, co-editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, has come to Chicago prepared to spend a number of years here to direct the making of an historical dictionary of the English language from the time it reached American shores to the present. His plan, fittingly democratic, is to get the help of hundreds of people—laymen—in all parts of the United States in the actual research work of tracing the evolution of meanings of words and phrases in this country. The University of Chicago is sponsoring the dictionary. Dr. Craigie has invited the faculty of the midwest institution.

Dr. Craigie is training graduate students in his method of language study. 15 students comprising his present staff. When these men and women become familiar with the nation-wide study of the genealogy of American speech, Dr. Craigie sets this date at the beginning of the next college year.

Simple Method
The method, as explained by the Scottish scholar, appears simple. The dictionary of the American language is not intended to be a dictionary of slang or Americanisms, but a study of the mother tongue entire as used in the younger country, including, of course, words of American origin. Consequently, every example of usage must come from American writings. Previous American dictionaries showed strong British leanings, the majority of their illustrations coming from books written overseas. Dr. Craigie noted in an interview. Even such unquestioned Americans as Webster and the editors of the Century Dictionary took their principal quotations of standard use from British writers, making the American examples the exception rather than the rule. Telling down a volume of the Century Dictionary, Dr. Craigie turned to the word "lost." As illustrations he found example after example from English literature but only three quotations from American writers. Another striking instance of American dependence on England was evident in illustrations of the use of "throat." English nearly all of them. Very few indeed of the examples used by these dictionary editors would qualify for the new dictionary, which must be, according to his plan, "100 per cent American."

Some few workers have already blazed the way. Professor Thornton, who published an American Glossary in 1912; Dr. C. W. Erast, whose published notes on the Oxford dictionary are a prized possession of Dr. Craigie; Prof. G. P. Krapp of Columbia, in his new book, "The American Language," these followers of still earlier pioneers mark the point from which the editor of the new dictionary has started. Volunteers are to be asked to read American works with a view to finding distinctly American usages. Students are expected to make a record of "such passages from selected works as contain either unusual words or phrases." Dr. Craigie said, continuing:

"The extent to which this should be done for any single work depends on its value for the language of the period at which it was written. Some books will yield hundreds or thousands of valuable quotations; others only a few dozens or scores."

The Framework
Hundreds of small, uniform slips of paper with such references and dates are already on file in Dr. Craigie's word laboratory. Asked about his system of filing, Dr. Craigie smiled. The papyrus world of the ancients amused him. No, he has none, if by that was meant the equipment of the modern business office. The alphabet is all the filing system he needs. As the slips come in they are placed in alphabetical order, making a kind of loose leaf dictionary as they go, a weeding process later may take out many of the early entries, of course, but this is the framework of the later dictionary.

Even more interesting than these plans for a monumental work of scholarship is their author, Dr. Craigie. A great scholar, he impresses all with his simplicity. His speech is characteristic of him. He handles words as a poet handles old.

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Lasting Value of College Debate

Lewiston, Me.

Special Correspondence
DOWN the Maine highways, the dust curling up under their flying feet, a group of runners sped to their goal. The leader was a slender slip of a lad. But he came through with the endurance that showed long, patient weeks of training. Under the garnet colors of Bates College, back in the '90s, O. C. Merrill had won the long-distance running championship.

On the platform of a big auditorium, in the cotton-mill city of Lewiston, an audience was bursting with enthusiasm over a victory in what was then unique in the educational world—an intercollegiate debate. Again, the garnet was victorious; and of the trio that walked across the stage to the accompaniment of vociferous applause was O. C. Merrill of the class of '99.

Nor were these two the only instances which established this young man's habit of winning, which was carried along through all these later years until it is familiar to high officials in Washington and the entire hydroelectric world so far as it has been developed today.

In fact, there is a vital connection between the victories achieved at this modest but efficient Maine institution of learning and the successful work for which he has been responsible as executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, since its creation in 1920.

In his hands there is placed an authority hardly surpassed by any other office, in peace time, unless it be that of the President and actual Cabinet officials. For this commission is made up of the heads of departments of War, of the Interior and of Agriculture.

His Present Position
To him, therefore, has been left the framing of national water-power policies, and great areas of hydroelectric investments; with him lies the defense of popular rights in United States water powers; and by him is being worked out the present colored development which will revolutionize American industry in the near future, substitute electric power for the far too expensive fuel used in railroad systems, today, and energize latent resources in rivers and streams.

Aladdin used his magic lamp to point through east and west, north and south.

He is a conspicuous example of what a trained engineer, with ability and vision, can do for a nation when the power of Aladdin is used at critical points through east and west, north and south.

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in the Christian Science Monitor, are put before the audience on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions for discussion or debate in the high schools, secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

What was at the root of the coup d'état in Poland?
Has Pilsudski succeeded in stabilizing the political situation? Upon what was his popularity based?

To what do you attribute the stir in European chancelleries when the outbreak first took place? Had the latent hope of Germany at some future date to reopen the question of the Polish corridor anything to do with it? Or the desire of border states to capitalize their advantage—of Lithuania, for instance, to recover Vilna?

Why is Russia definitely opposed to the Pilsudski coup? Is there any ground for the charge that Pilsudski is committed to a policy of building a hostile league of western states against the Soviet Union? (See Monitor of last two weeks.)

The Yale University School of Law has adopted a policy of limiting numbers and training only "superior students." The school will hereafter admit only men it may expect to make a grade of at least C. Will the result of this policy be to definitely raise the standard among future graduates of this school?

Would not this policy be generally strengthened if other elements besides scholarship were to be considered in admitting applicants?

Is there not a general feeling, even among leaders of the bar, that a great many young men are leaving law schools without the essential characteristics of a "good lawyer"?

Is it not time for the national bar to make a general survey and seek such conditions in the teaching of law that will produce, as President Angell of Yale says, "men better trained and better fitted to do their part in the public service"?

(See Monitor of April 28 (Atlantic Edition) and May 10 (Atlantic, One-Star, and Two-Star Editions, June 1, Atlantic).)

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Portuguese Respond to Better Opportunity in Hawaiian Islands

Claremont, Calif.

Special Correspondence
THAT a new feeling of ancestral pride has been created among the Portuguese citizens of the Hawaiian Islands through the cause of education is the word brought back to the mainland by Prof. Marj Beath Jones, for several years head of the department of romance languages at Pomona College, who has spent the past year in the Hawaiian Islands.

According to an estimate made in 1924, of the 61,162 Caucasians in the Hawaiian Islands, 27,691 are Portuguese.

The sugar industry was the great factor responsible for the immigration of Portuguese, who labored on the plantations, making the larger development of the sugar industry possible. A decade after the influx of Portuguese in 1884, the Oriental population assumed the plantation labor and by promotion, assimilation and the natural trend of society the Portuguese have become part and parcel of the American community.

The "plantation Portuguese" is no more, and his descendants (now in the third generation) make up what is termed by Professor Jones, "the American middle class in Hawaii."

"The unfortunate situation of the Hawaiian Portuguese rests in the fact that while in his ordinary daily affairs the Hawaiian Portuguese has attained his due station and deserts, culturally he is at a discount," said Professor Jones. "That the 'Portugee' can have an inheritance of social and intellectual culture behind him is quite incomprehensible to the average inhabitant of Manoa, exclusive residential district of Honolulu."

Worse than this, the Portuguese himself, having experienced a half century of social browbeating, has come early to the attitude where he, too, believes that his only background is that derived from an island cannibal.

Professor Jones entered the territory as a member of the University of Hawaii faculty. In addition to the conventional classroom work a large part of his interest and effort was enlisted in an attempt to aid in the rehabilitation of this misunderstood racial group.

Program Needed
Early in his work it became apparent that only by a program definitely prepared, and followed with the sympathy and co-operation of the prominent members of the Portuguese colony, could headway be made. For the first time this year the Territory officially recognized and fostered the claims of the Portuguese.

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The sugar industry was the great factor responsible for the immigration of Portuguese, who labored on the plantations, making the larger development of the sugar industry possible. A decade after the influx of Portuguese in 1884, the Oriental population assumed the plantation labor and by promotion, assimilation and the natural trend of society the Portuguese have become part and parcel of the American community.

The "plantation Portuguese" is no more, and his descendants (now in the third generation) make up what is termed by Professor Jones, "the American middle class in Hawaii."

"The unfortunate situation of the Hawaiian Portuguese rests in the fact that while in his ordinary daily affairs the Hawaiian Portuguese has attained his due station and deserts, culturally he is at a discount," said Professor Jones. "That the 'Portugee' can have an inheritance of social and intellectual culture behind him is quite incomprehensible to the average inhabitant of Manoa, exclusive residential district of Honolulu."

Worse than this, the Portuguese himself, having experienced a half century of social browbeating, has come early to the attitude where he, too, believes that his only background is that derived from an island cannibal.

Professor Jones entered the territory as a member of the University of Hawaii faculty. In addition to the conventional classroom work a large part of his interest and effort was enlisted in an attempt to aid in the rehabilitation of this misunderstood racial group.

Program Needed
Early in his work it became apparent that only by a program definitely prepared, and followed with the sympathy and co-operation of the prominent members of the Portuguese colony, could headway be made. For the first time this year the Territory officially recognized and fostered the claims of the Portuguese.

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Special Correspondence
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926

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EDITORIALS

One possible result of the sessions of the Congress of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, in Paris, may be the advancement of the date on which the French Senate will grant equal political rights to women. This question has been on the parliamentary tapis for seven years, and only the intransigence of the Senate has prevented favorable action.

The Chamber of Deputies on May 20, 1919, by the overwhelming vote of 379 to 95 favored voting rights and eligibility to office for women on the same conditions as men. In October, 1919, the Chamber adopted a resolution inviting the Government to insist that the Senate, with the least possible delay, proceed to consider the question. After the general election of 1919, the Chamber Committee on Universal Suffrage reported a new resolution inviting the Senate to take action. In January, 1921, however, the Senate by a vote of 201 to 59 declined to fix a time for consideration. It was only in November, 1922, that the upper chamber began to examine the proposition adopted by the lower house three years and five months before, but after some days of debate the Senate refused to continue the discussion. Suffrage for women was not objected to on logical grounds, but it was said that the time was not "opportune" for action.

When the matter again came before the Chamber in February, 1923, it was linked with a proposal for family voting. Several schemes to give heads of families extra votes for their minor children or their wives or to permit the father and mother to share in proportionate representation for families, have been pending for some years in the French Parliament. A family voting measure was reported to the Chamber in December, 1923, as a counter-proposal for the woman suffrage bill. The Chamber decided not to consider the scheme separately, but to debate family voting. No definite action was taken, and both woman suffrage and family voting are still on the parliamentary order of the day. Just a year ago, however, the Chamber of Deputies approved equal suffrage and eligibility to office for women in municipal and cantonal affairs, but this proposal caused no enthusiasm in the Senate. The reasons are not far to seek. Senators, chosen by electoral colleges composed in part of municipal and cantonal delegates, may have their chances of re-election influenced by the admission of women to local electorates.

The Senate, moreover, is a more conservative body than the Chamber; it is frequently a decade behind the Chamber in according its approval to social legislation or other reforms. To deal with woman suffrage before Parliament has decided to revise the unsatisfactory electoral law of 1919 is said by some objectors to be inconsistent; the electoral system should be improved before the suffrage is so vastly extended. It is possible also that the enthusiasm of the Chamber for equal rights to women has been the greater because of the certainty that the upper house would delay. The Chamber's approval could, therefore, be vicarious. Finally, French parliamentarians are not unmindful of the fact that, particularly in the United States, the admission of women to the electorate has strengthened the movement for restrictions on the traffic in alcoholic liquors. The hostility of the French Senate would doubtless be less if it had assurances that woman suffrage would never be used for temperance legislation. It is to be hoped that the sessions of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance in Paris will exert a beneficial influence on French politics in these respects.

There is assurance, gratifying it may be, that this year, as heretofore, those who turn their backs upon the colleges and universities, as well as those who step aside from the preparatory schools, all ready to face the world and its responsibilities, will not lack for advice and solicitous friendly counsel.

But it may be that those who proffer this gratuitous advice to the young, in their desire to impress the importance of the occasion upon their listeners, sometimes magnify the hazards to be encountered and the liability of failure on the part of the apprentices who offer their services in doing the useful work of the world. Those who listen may, unless forewarned or forearmed, see their new task from an exaggerated or distorted perspective. Some, perhaps, will be persuaded to imagine themselves supermen or superwomen, armed and equipped to revolutionize methods and processes which they may believe have become outworn or useless. Others, if told to look, as it were, through the other end of the glass, may regard themselves merely as puppets and pawns in a great game in which they can hope to play but an insignificant part.

It may be that one distorted viewpoint is as misleading as the other. There is, happily, the possibility of gaining a somewhat clear realization of the responsibilities to be assumed and of the individual's relation to them. There is much to be done, however, and the need of workers is great. But this has been the case always, and always there have been those who have rendered efficient and willing service. And it may be said that while in every period there have come forward those who were inclined to the belief that they possessed some peculiar fitness which would insure the accomplishment of the waiting tasks, few only have risen above the level of perfection which humanity in general has set for itself.

The processes of development through which substantial progress is gained are not perceptibly hastened by the impulse given by those who arrogate to themselves the rôle of reformers. It is sufficient, perhaps, that the level of what humanity has come to regard as perfection is gradually rising. But it can rise only as great masses advance in understanding and

as there is gained a clearer and better realization of man's true origin and dominion. But there will ever be present the opportunity to aid in carrying this work forward. Those best fitted and most sincere will be able to accomplish more than those who are willing merely to fall into line and march with the procession. To many the present period is one in which they will seek their proper places and endeavor to fit themselves into the "great scheme of events, large and small. There will be disappointments, misgivings, apparent failures, and disillusionments. These seem to come, sometimes, uninvited, unheralded, and often where they are not deserved. Fortunately, they can be avoided, or at least overcome. There is the right and proper place for all those who go forward with courage and consecration to do what their hands find to do. It is axiomatic that the rewards received are always commensurate with what we give in service and unselfish devotion to the right.

The tourist or occasional traveler who plans his itinerary to include trips by motorbus in some of the states of the American Union, is soon compelled to conclude that he has figured on an unknown, or at least an uncertain quantity. While dependable service is provided, in many sections, by lines operating between the states or from one state into another, it is discovered that efforts of legislatures to regulate intrastate traffic have tended, in some instances, to deprive the people whose rights it is sought to protect of the benefits which this new and convenient method of transportation offers. City councils, town boards and county commissioners, given the power to grant permits and the authority to withhold them when and as they see fit, seem unable, in many cases, to agree upon a common policy.

Probably no one will be inclined to dispute the claim that the motorbus has become an established and almost indispensable means of public transportation. But it is true, likewise, that its operation must be wisely and strictly regulated. To permit the unsupervised operation of competing lines of such vehicles through streets and along highways, even if it was found possible to impose upon each a special license tax to be devoted to the construction and maintenance of roadways, would be as ill advised as would be the policy of refusing to allow them to operate under proper regulation. The important fact to be considered is that while the public has a right to regulate this traffic through its proper boards and commissions, it has also the right to insist that no unreasonable or arbitrary action deprive it of the benefits to which it is entitled.

It appears that until recently the operation of a bus line between the two largest cities in Massachusetts has been made impossible by the action of a single small city through which the vehicles would pass. Many thousands of people have thus been denied a privilege which the owners of private motor vehicles have enjoyed without hindrance. Why, it might be asked, is the welcome sign hung out for the millions of motorists and the passengers on interstate busses who pass through, only to be turned toward the wall for the short-haul tourist who is willing to pay his fare on a state bus line?

But it is quite apparent that what has been called local prejudice against established and responsible motorbus operators is gradually being broken down. This is inevitable. It is no longer possible, or at any rate reasonable, for a city or locality to isolate itself or to unreasonably restrict the use of its streets. There will be, while the determination to protect every municipality against the abuse of a common right reasonably persists, an increasing tendency to consider the welfare of the public as a whole, and thus afford the proper enjoyment of what must be regarded as a common privilege.

Bringing to the consideration of the subject his experience of years as district attorney and assistant district attorney of New York County, as well as that gained as a Supreme Court Justice, William Harmon Black, in an address before the Bar Association of the City of New York, undertook to place upon those who deliberately commit perjury in the effort to shield from punishment those accused of capital and other crimes the responsibility to society which they voluntarily assume. There is a possibility, not at all remote, that the speaker had in thought a case then pending, and but recently decided, in which a New York theatrical producer was accused and finally convicted of perjury committed in an effort to defend himself against charges made against him in another case.

Upon the general subject of crimes and their punishment, Justice Black takes the view that it is a vain and futile subterfuge of the apologists for present declared tendencies to insist that because punishment does not entirely stop crime there is no good reason why punishment should be inflicted. He warns the advocates of such a policy that they are doing almost as much harm to society as the criminals they are unwisely seeking to protect. And in the same connection the speaker sought to show to the jurors who acquit those whose guilt has been convincingly proved that they are shirking their duty if they refuse to convict simply because they regard the prescribed penalty as too severe. Until the time comes when the public, as represented in Congress and in the state legislatures, mitigates the penalties now provided, the duty of the juror is that of an impartial administrator, and not that of one who should determine the nature of the punishment merited.

But it was in returning to the problem presented by the voluntary or subsidized perjurer that the speaker found what he declares to be the chief perverter of the public right. "When perjury comes into court," he remarked, "justice goes out." He continued: "Perjury causes more misery, injustice, and contempt for the law than all the other crimes in the penal code

because, unlike other crimes, it may pervade every trial." In view of the fact that it is nearly always difficult to prove that perjury has been committed, Justice Black urges the wisdom of providing, in cases where it can be shown that perjury has been deliberately practiced by a witness, the imposition of the extreme penalty wherever that is prescribed in the event the person accused is found guilty.

Those more or less familiar with the conduct of court trials are perhaps in a better position than those who have not witnessed such proceedings to appreciate the importance of Justice Black's observations. It is no uncommon thing to see the course of a trial in a criminal cause turned and the acquittal of the accused assured or a mistrial caused by the perjured testimony of witnesses for the defense. In two celebrated cases recently reported, alibis supported by testimony which clearly was untruthful all but turned the tide in favor of defendants whose guilt had been more than circumstantially established. In the lower courts, almost daily, judges and jurors are virtually compelled, in the absence of overwhelming testimony in rebuttal, to accept what they are almost certain are false statements designed to raise a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused. As a result, both the accused and the suspected perjurers go free, with but slight probability that those who have imposed upon the courts and upon the public will ever be called to account.

The Independent closes a rather depressing article on the tendency of the educated classes toward a low birth rate, while the slums are prolific, with this suggestive quotation from Dean Inge:

The man who needs and spends little is the ultimate inheritor of the earth. The ruling race rules itself out; nothing falls like success.

It is not difficult to sustain by examples the dismal thesis of the gloomy Dean. Within a year the Fifth Avenue palaces of two of the families long listed as topmost in New York society have passed into the ownership of a man who came penniless to the United States, bearing a name so unpronounceable to American tongues that he had to change it. The ruling race? In every land it has left its monuments but laid down its authority. The Manchus of China and the Muscovites of Russia go to join the Hellenes of Greece and the ancient Romans. As for the ultimate failure of success, what of Babylon, of Thebes and of Nineveh? Read Shelley's sonnet "Ozymandias" and learn how brief and vain are human pomp and power.

But what of it all? Study the history of mankind from its earliest records. Has not there been a steady progress, interrupted now and then, but constantly ascending, to higher standards of humanity, of intelligence and of morals? If the ruling race ruled itself out it was succeeded by another race of rulers, and each in turn left impressed upon society the best it had to give.

And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

Editorial Notes

One hears quite a lot today concerning newspaper referendums, in which an "overwhelming" vote has been recorded in favor of repeal or modification of the prohibition laws of the United States, but not much concerning those in which the opposite result has been obtained. Yet such are decidedly in evidence, as, for example, in the case of the readers of the weekly Kansas City Star. According to the Executive's Magazine these voted dry about the middle of April in the proportion of thirteen drys to eight wets. And what is more, the wet vote was not uniform, because of those casting their ballots on this side of the scale some simply desired light wines and beer and some favored the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and a return to state control of the liquor problem. So many times it is the case of a noisy minority making a lot of commotion that it may seem to be a majority. But the vast majority, in many instances, when it feels itself safe, does not even trouble to record its opinion. When it does, however, thirteen to eight is not a bad ratio.

Not shoes and ships and sealing wax, but pigs and pogs and winds were, it appears, given serious consideration recently at the Geneva conference. And it is little wonder that such a fact is said to have created an "atmosphere" which aroused the belief that the delegates must get down to business. But it seems that the Dutch were not joking when they called attention to the significance, in their opinion, of these elements of war strength. Porks and other live stock they looked upon as important features of potential power, while pogs they deemed of such a nature that they should not be slighted. Aside from all such considerations, however, and ignoring the fact that some believe that greater progress should be made than is being manifested, the fact remains that disarmament is in the air, which means that the world has taken a step forward such as it has before hardly even dared to think possible. No pigs, and pogs, and wind cannot cloud that air to any great extent.

With the opening of the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia, another of the world's great international expositions makes its bow. And to Americans the opening is significant in a more than ordinary way, for it carries with it, as Secretary Kellogg said, a "rededication of the Nation to American ideals, a fresh acceptance of America's burdens and a renewed gratitude for the bounty of America's blessings." The details of the marvelous displays on exhibition and of all the many incidents which go to make up such an exposition can be read elsewhere, and will be afforded plenty of space in every quarter. The hope may be expressed here, however, that this Sesquicentennial will indeed represent something that will help to heal the wounds which the world has received during the last ten or a dozen years. The War of Independence is a thing of the past. Its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary is a present reminder that the spirit of brotherliness is spreading with astonishing rapidity throughout the world.

Why the Lausanne Treaty Should Be Rejected or Radically Amended

A Letter

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have long valued most highly the manner in which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents international news and its general attitude toward other nations. I must confess, however, to great amazement and regret over your editorial of May 19 concerning the relations of the United States with Turkey. It would indicate that you believe in carrying on our foreign affairs by recrimination and by a refusal to enter into regular diplomatic relations with Turkey. Even if all the accusations against Turkey were thoroughly proved, that would get us nowhere. A treaty is not for the purpose of appraising the past; it is not an indictment; it is to establish the basis for sound relations between countries. Neither does sentiment for the Armenians warrant recriminations. To promise what we cannot fulfill is worse than futile; it is criminally harmful.

The policy of those who oppose the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty may easily be seen to be nothing but chaos. And it is a matter of keen regret to one who has always admired the work of Mr. Morgenthau in Turkey to find that he apparently is quite willing, in his hostility to the Turks, to abandon entirely all the great American interests in Turkey. He does not seem to visualize the wonderful opportunity for these very interests, whether commercial, financial or philanthropic, to play a magnificent, disinterested rôle in the great work of consolidation and reconstruction in the new Republic of Turkey.

Those who favor the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty do so, in the main, because they believe that international relations, and civilization in general, may best be served by optimism, faith, confidence and a generous desire to cooperate. It is for these reasons that I have ventured to express my amazement and sorrowful regret that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR should seem to favor a policy of distrust, recrimination and hostility toward a country with which normal diplomatic relations are so urgently required, not merely for the better protection of American interests, but for the best interests of all concerned in the Near East. PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN, Princeton, N. J.

A Reply

Dr. Brown, as a recognized leader of the advocates of the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, and a diplomatic attaché of long standing in the Near East, is quite entitled to be heard on this subject. It might be wished, however, that in the midst of his sorrow and amazement he had discussed the treaty rather than the Monitor's attitude concerning it. Our attitude is, in brief, that either the treaty should be rejected, or reservations should be demanded which will assure the United States protection for its interests in Turkey, and make some provision for the protection of Christian minorities from Turkish barbarities.

The United States was never at war with Turkey. The treaty of 1830 is still in force and of legal effect. The Turkish abrogation of it in 1914 was without American consent. If it is to be replaced by a new one, the United States should not be expected to surrender all the guarantees of the old. The Lausanne treaties forced upon the nations of Europe by the Turk were exacted at the point of the bayonet by a triumphant Turkey, ready to fight, and confident that the division among its adversaries made compulsory their acquiescence in its demands. The United States faces Turkey on, to say the least, a plane of equality. The treaty presented to it is a replica of those extorted from Europe by threats. It should be rejected, and a new treaty negotiated in which there shall be specific provision for the protection of our citizens, and their interests, in a country still devoid of civilized methods of jurisprudence; and for the assurance of academic and religious freedom in the educational institutions in Turkey supported by American contributions.

Neither of these ends is attained by the proposed treaty. The present autocratic head of the Turkish state is the moral successor of Talaat and Enver, whose record of blood-guilt exceeds anything known to history. He has never repudiated their methods; instead, he himself practiced them as late as 1925. The Monitor has no apology to make for viewing with distrust and hostility a foreign power stained with the record of the Turk—the Kemalist Turk, with whom it is now asked that the United States should conclude a treaty which surrenders vital American rights. Editor, The Christian Science Monitor.

Westminster Abbey Gramophone Records

Hardly arrived home with my precious burden, I went straight to my gramophone and put on the first of the three new records made in Westminster Abbey. As soon as the needle was started, I left the room, allowing the door to remain open, and stood outside, listening; for it is never fair to the newer types of gramophones and records to judge them from close at hand.

The result was thrilling beyond any experience of my perhaps jaded gramophone palate—thrilling with the purest pleasure that music can give. First came the magnificent "Gloria in Excelsis" of Thomas Weelkes (fl. 1600). The rise and fall of the 200 voices of men and boys singing unaccompanied in that sacred spot were inexpressibly moving, and as the sounds died away the echo of them in the dim arches of the Abbey filled the heart with something which no earned music has ever hitherto produced. That the actual performance, under the baton of Sydney N. Nicholson, the organist and master of the chorists, was superb, goes without saying, whether in the Weelkes or in Sir Hubert Parry's five-part motet, "Never, weather-beaten sail," or in Pearsall's arrangement of "In Dulci Jubilo," or in the "We Bow Our Heads," from Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion (from which we are promised many further records in the near future), with the accompaniment of the Abbey organ.

But how many people have ever heard it, or can ever hear it, in the Abbey itself? How many people all over the world will hear in these three records the noble music which has been the privilege of the very few in the past?

I confess that platitudes fill my thought when I think of this; but the passing on of good news is an exciting duty, and readers of the Monitor, wherever they live, will be thankful for the tidings of a new and lovely thing which they may enjoy in solitude or in company, as long as they live—the authentic record of 200 perfectly trained voices

singing the finest music in the precincts of Westminster Abbey.

One other word, by way of comment. England owes this great thing to America. It is in the United States that the research work has been done by which the recording of music through a microphone has become practicable. It may seem a simple thing to the layman that sounds should enter a microphone and be conveyed along miles of wire to a distant recording room where they are transferred to the wax and permanently enshrined; but the new records made by this electrical process during the last few months have varied so much in quality that even the layman has begun to recognize the delicacy of the problem involved. America did the research work.

America sent to England the famous record of the 4850 voices of its Associated Glee Clubs, the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns, the Percy Grainger records of Chopin's "B minor Sonata," and the fantastic infamacies of Jack Smith and the Revelers. America is at least six months ahead of England in the improvement of methods of recording and of reproduction.

But this is a debt that England can repay and is repaying with interest. Records are being made in England today which are more than a fair return for the benefits received. In the Albert Hall, in the Queen's Hall, in Kingsway Hall and in the studios, orchestral and choral records are produced by the electrical process which astonishes the producers.

The organ is at last recorded in its true setting. No doubt opera will follow, and the imagination boggles at the visions which the new process induces.

But it is primarily by such unique glories as these three records made in Westminster Abbey that England can give to the world the riches which can be quarried in perfection nowhere else. C. S.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

The gradual improvement of the internal situation and the total elimination of party strife which characterized the first years of Fascist rule over Italy has enabled the Italian authorities to devote greater attention to social problems, which had been somewhat neglected in past years. Most favorable results have already been achieved, so that a number of new measures have been devised and are now receiving full application. These have for their object the welfare of children and young boys and girls, as well as the defense of the Italian family from the wiles of propaganda appealing to individualistic and materialistic interests.

Italy is not a prohibitionist country, nor does there seem to be any likelihood that any form of prohibition will be introduced in Italy for some years to come. A law, however, has recently been enacted strictly prohibiting the use of alcoholic drinks, wine included, in public or private schools and institutes of education for young boys and girls. A clause of this law forbids, under heavy penalties, the administration of alcoholic drinks to boys and girls under the age of fifteen and their employment in bars and wine shops. Tobacco vendors are also warned not to sell cigarettes or tobacco to youths, who will not be allowed to smoke in public places.

When the Italian Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings to discuss the budget estimates of the present financial year it presented a different aspect from that which it has presented during the past years. The tribune erected for the speakers, right in the center of the deputies' benches, has been removed from that place as it was found that the speeches were not fully audible from all the parts of the Chamber, and reached with the greatest difficulty the press gallery. The tribune has now been placed at the right of the Speaker's chair, above the Government bench, and speeches are now more distinctly heard by both the deputies and the parliamentary correspondents. Another innovation in the aspect of the House consists in the removal of a semicircular bench, where parliamentary commissions sat during the debates on bills which they had previously examined and on which they had reported. A second bench, reserved for the under-secretaries of state, has been added behind the ministerial bench, and with a view to give greater prominence to the Prime Minister his chair has been slightly raised above those of the other Cabinet ministers.

Judging by the increasing number of tourists coming to Italy from every part of the globe, it is clear that they appreciate the many and varied attractions to foreigners that Italy offers. This year Italy has had to face two unforeseen difficulties. Owing mainly, however, to the excellent organization and the indefatigable propaganda of the principal tourist agency, the Enit, they have been successfully overcome, and it is now optimistically forecast that last year's record will be beaten this year. These two difficulties were the threatened German tourist boycott (which was in part effected), and the depreciation of the franc. During the first few months of this year the Upper Adige, or Southern Tyrol, was almost deserted by its favorite visitors. This was due not only to political reasons but to the fact that the hotel prices were excessively high. The depreciation of the franc, on the other hand, constituted a serious menace to the Italian tourist industry, but in spite of the lower cost of living in France, the

number of visitors to Italy, especially from the English-speaking countries, far from diminishing, has daily increased, and has already exceeded the normal figure which is usually reached at this time of the year.

Professor Majuri, the superintendent of the excavations in Naples and its neighborhood, is so satisfied with the progress of the explorations in the Cave of the Sibyl at Cumae, that he hopes to see the Sibyl's cavern reconstructed in accordance with its description by Virgil in time for the celebration of the two-thousandth anniversary of the poet's birth, which will take place in September. Three-fourths of the cave have been cleared up in the past two months. This is no small achievement, for the work of excavation is an arduous business. During the Gothic period the inhabitants of Cumae blocked almost all the entrances to the grotto in self-defense, and in course of time other huge masses fell down across the remaining openings, obliterating all traces and means of entrance. The names of several women connected with the mysterious sacrifices of the Sibyl have already been traced, and designs of implements used for the construction and decoration of the subterranean temple have also come to light. There is every hope that when the interior is fully explored the altar where the famous rites were once performed will be discovered.

An official report describing the fresh discoveries made in the Greek temples at Girgenti, in Sicily, during the winter months will soon be published. The excavations in this ancient Greek city, which was renowned for its works of art, have yielded so many treasures that it is now possible to reconstruct on paper the Temple of Zeus as it was before the city was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 406 B. C. Three more gigantic statues, twenty-six feet high, have been unearthed, and the question of the number and position of the Telamones, which stood in the Temple of Zeus, the largest of all Doric temples, has been satisfactorily solved by the archaeologists who supervised the excavations. Besides these statues, a bearded head of the period of Myron has also been brought to light. Another Greek temple, dedicated to Asklepios, has been entirely freed from the farm buildings which surrounded it, and it has been conjectured that its style follows that of the major temple of Zeus. Girgenti now possesses no fewer than ten Doric temples, whose condition is in so satisfactory a state that they may enable both students and lovers of art to get an exact idea of Greek art.

After negotiations which lasted five years between the representatives of the municipality of Viareggio, in Tuscany, and of the Dukes of Bourbon, an agreement has been reached settling the dispute over the ownership of the pineta of Viareggio, one of the finest pine forests of Italy. The pine wood, which extends for six miles from Viareggio to Torre del Lago, becomes the property of the Comune, and the villa, containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of Parma, will continue to belong to the Duchesse Marie of Bourbon, daughter of Charles Bourbon, pretender to the throne of Spain. The pine forest belonged to the Comune of Viareggio until 1818, when it was taken over by Marie Louise of Austria by a grand ducal decree. As the property of a former enemy subject, the pine wood was taken over by the Italian Government, who finally consented to return the historic villa to its owner on condition of transferring the pine wood to the municipality of Viareggio for the sum of 3,000,000 lire.

Woman Suffrage and the French Senate

Hampering Motorbus Efficiency

The Ascent of Man

Looking Ahead to the First Job

The Perjurer a Foe of Society